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PITTSBURGH—MARCH 15, 1844.

PENCILLINGS AT HARRISBURGH, FOR 1844

Correspondence of the Gazette & Advertiser.

NUMBER LX.

HARRISBURGH, March 11, 1844.

MR. WHITE:—To one who was *utterly unskilled* in the ways and means of Legislation, the sessions of this, and perhaps every other legislature, would present a sameness that would soon become tiresome, and ultimately disgusting. But, to one who knows something of the use of political tactics, the scene is ever varying and instructive. The Senate has been engaged to-day, in *two* grand schemes of political enterprise; one, in gerrymandering the city of Philadelphia into districts for the choice of Select and Common Councilmen; and to INFLICT, (for it can be called by no other appropriate word,) the doctrine of individual liability into the charters of certain private incorporations; thus indicating the superior sagacity of the dominant party in that body, by increasing the *general prosperity*, in casting insupportable burdens on *private enterprise*. Verily, if Solomon had lived in these days, he would have been voted a fool.

The districting of Philadelphia for the choice of Councilmen has a two-fold object in view: one to prevent the Whigs from *pipe laying* under *Bela Badger;* to be done by the *whole party* of Locos, without respect to persons; and the other is to infuse a *leetle* more *democracy* into the sapient councils of that city of *brotherly love*. What reception it will meet in the House, the *"unpurchaseable"* will signify by yea and nay. Mr. Darsie read in place a supplemental bill to the act incorporating the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, extending the time for the completion of the same till 1850, and repealing the act of 1839. The House have been occupied in the receptions of petitions &c., about two hours, and in a very spirited debate of two hours more, on a resolution offered by Mr. Whitman of Philadelphia, to suspend the operation of the School Appropriation Law for five years. The western county men, they of the log cabin constituency, hang on to the existence of this law with all the tenacity of the death gripe, among whom, most distinguished thus far, are Mr. McFadden of Washington, and Mr. Nicholson of Beaver No vote was taken on the resolution, it was postponed for the present. Nicholson gave Brady of Franklin, (who was in favor of its suspension, and in his speech reflected with severity on the principles and motives of those who opposed it, and especially on those counties that had received more from the Treasury for school purposes than they had paid in,) a severe castigation. It seemed to give impulse to business, to see a backwoods boy playing at cudgels with so great success with an adroit and practical lawyer.

A resolution was offered by Mr. McFadden, instructing our Congressional delegation to oppose the annexation of Texas to the Union. A bill was reported to incorporate the Delaware, Schuylkill, Susquehanna, and Lehigh Railroad Company. An act relative to the increase of compensation of the Associate Judges of Allegheny County. An act to repeal the Nicholson Court of Pleas An act to authorize the Canal Commissioners to settle all claims for damages on the Conneaut line of the Erie extension, which accrued prior to the transfer to the Erie Canal Company. Also an act providing for trial by jury before Justices of the Peace and Aldermen, in certain cases of assault and battery, petty larceny, &c. A bill was reported from the Judiciary Committee "for the more effectual prevention of over-issues by the banks of relief notes," accompanied by a voluminous report, which is very severe on the conduct of the officers and others engaged in the nefarious transaction of the Berks County Bank One thousand copies of the report were ordered to be printed.

The act relating to Pitt township has become a law this day. Z.

THE NEW TARIFF PROJECT.

The National Intelligencer publishes the Bill reported in the House of Representatives by the Committee of Ways and Means to reduce and modify the Tariff of Duties on Imports, and remarks:

"We have taken occasion more than once since the beginning of this Session of Congress to express the opinion that the existing Tariff would undergo no modification during the present session. The report of this amendatory bill in the House of Representatives does not in the least weaken that opinion. The benefits of the existing Tariff law, both to the revenue and the country—through all the arteries and ramifications of its business and industry—are too wide-spread, and too obvious to every section of the Union, to admit any probability that it will be seriously disturbed, so long as results so beneficent continue to flow from it.

"The wisdom of repealing or essentially reducing the Tariff, under present circumstances, would be about equal to that of the farmer who would set fire to his well filled barn to escape the danger of a surfeit of prosperity.—We do not believe, therefore, that those who propose this bill expect it to pass. For our own part, we regard its introduction as a measure of propitiation of the Southern part of the "Democracy;" but we very much doubt whether a majority even of the House of Representatives will go so far to propitiate their political friends as to pass this bill."

UNITED STATES FLYING ARTILLERY —On Monday last, the Flying Artillery of Major RINGGOLD, exhibited their skill and remarkable evolutions to a large company of members of Congress and citizens, in the yard on the East front of the capitol at Washington. The first firing made sad havoc with the window glass in the Capitol, and particularly upon the side where the cannon was fired. All the glass of the Supreme Court room was knocked into *pi* while the Court was in session. Many of the Senate committee rooms fared as badly, and nearly all the glass of the Senate Chamber.—The damage done is several hundred dollars; the glass being of the most costly kind and size. The view was a very grand one and the day beautiful. The Senate were obliged to adjourn without doing any business of consequence, on account of the state of windows.

The consecration of three Roman Catholic Bishops—Rt. Rev. WM. QUARTER, for Illinois, Rt. Rev. J. MCCLOSKEY, coadjutor for New York, and Rt. Rev. A BYRNE, for Arkansas, took place on Sunday last, at St. Patrick's Cathedral in New York, Bishop HUGHES officiating as consecrating Bishop.

JOHN B. WELLER.—We are glad to learn that the Grand Jury of Washington have found a true bill against JOHN B. WELLER, member of Congress from Ohio, for his ruffianly attack upon Mr SHRIVER, of Baltimore. The indictment will be tried at the term of the Criminal Court, the session of which has just commenced.

The Grand Jury have also found a Bill against Mr. JULIAN MAY, the surviving principal in the duel between himself and Mr. Cochrane. The seconds, POOLER and ASHE, are also indicted.

CONGRESS.

MONDAY, March 11, 1844.

The *Senate* adjourned on account of the battered state of the windows. There were as many port holes as in a fortress, and a March breeze came in with a rush.

In the *House*, Mr. Black of Georgia offered the following Resolution:

Resolved, That Congress has no constitutional power to abolish Slavery in the Territories, or in the District of Columbia, or to receive any memorial which prays for the accomplishment of that purpose, either directly or indirectly Mr. Black moved the Previous Question upon this Resolution.

The motion was laid upon the table by a vote of 96 to 61

THE TARIFF.—Mr. Boyd of Ky. moved that 20,000 extra copies of the Report and Bill of the Committee on Ways and Means be printed for the use of the House. Anticipating objections, or a motion to print the report of the minority, Mr. Boyd moved the Previous Question cut off any amendment. The Previous Question was seconded, 87 to 45.

The Resolution was then adopted—Ayes 109, noes 51.

Mr. Tilden of Ohio moved a resolution proposing that as many copies of the Minority Report upon the Tariff be printed as the Majority Report, and that the two Reports be printed and circulated together. Objections were heard from the Democratic members.

The resolution was laid upon the table by the Locofoco majority, yeas 93, nays 70; a great piece of injustice.

Mr. Giddings of Ohio moved the following proviso to the 21st Rule.

Provided that nothing in this Rule shall be construed to extend to any petition, memorial, resolution or other paper, seeking the repeal of any existing act of Congress.

Mr. G. moved the Previous Question. The House refused to second, ayes 44, noes 77, (not a second) and the Resolution under the Rule lies over.

THE TARIFF AGAIN.—A Resolution was offered by Mr. Moore of Ohio that the House would proceed on the 21st day of the present month to discuss the Tariff Bill reported from the Committee of Ways and Means, and continue to act upon the same from day to day until disposed of. The Previous Question was moved, but the House refused to second by a vote of 73 yeas to 75 nays.

Mr. Black moved to amend the resolution by a proposition that the bill should not be taken out of Committee before *the fourth Monday in May* (the time when the Van Buren Convention meets at Baltimore.)

A scene of confusion followed, in the midst of which the House adjourned by a vote of 74 to 72, at a quarter before 4 o'clock.

We are informed, says the St. Louis New Era, by a gentleman from Hillsborough, Jefferson county, Missouri, that a shocking murder was perpetrated near Herculaneum on last Saturday night, by a negro boy in the employ of Dr. COOLEY, on a family of a German shoemaker, by beating the whole family to death, (with a club as it is supposed,) consisting of the man, his wife, and two children. The negro was arrested when our informant left, and lodged in jail in Hillsborough. It is supposed the negro's intention was to rob the house.

For the Gazette & Advertiser.

MR. EDITOR:—It has occurred to me that it might be a good plan for the Manufacturers and Mechanics of this vicinity to procure some place where specimens of their art and skill might be collected together. What would be more interesting, both to citizens and strangers, than to see, properly arranged, all the various specimens of art which the mechanics and manufacturers could readily furnish? But it would not be merely a gratification. The various trades would be decidedly benefited. Nothing could be better calculated to call forth whatever of talent there may be among our artizans. Each one would be stimulated to do his best. Besides this, such a collection would afford the best possible way of advertising. Every mechanic or manufacturer could place there one or more specimens of his work, which certainly would speak for themselves, and probably be as near the truth as most of the advertisements we see in the papers. In this way, the finished workman would readily be distinguished from the mere cobbler. I mention this matter that public attention may be directed to it. It would be one way of getting up some little public spirit on the part of our citizens If some of our manufacturers or mechanics would start out in this matter, it might be the means of awakening some interest upon other subjects of a public nature. CIVIS.

From the New Orleans Bulletin, March 4.

ANOTHER STEAMBOAT DISASTER.

The towboat Pilot, Capt. Gow, arrived yesterday morning from the Balize, and went up to Gretna to take in wood. At about 5 o'clock last evening, after she had taken her wood on board, and was about coming to the city, her boilers burst, killing and scalding several persons. A gentleman who was within a few yards of her at the moment, represents the noise like that of a tremendous crash. Full particulars could not be obtained, but we learn that the steamboat Helen, Capt Ure, being in sight at the time, went to the rescue, and succeeded in picking up ten of the persons who had been on board, and brought them to town. Among those brought down, were Mr. Wm Gow, son of the Captain, who is not expected to survive his injuries; Mr. Nicholson, 1st Engineer, and Mr. Fox, 2d do, both badly scalded; and the steersman, who had both legs broken and slightly scalded. Thos. Kearney was blown overboard and lost.

Capt. Gow himself was badly scalded, and was left at Gretna. Most of those brought down by the Helen, were injured, and have been sent to the hospital. The Pilot was an old boat, and formerly run in Capt. Clark's line—this being her second trip since commanded by Capt. Gow.

The loss of life in our steam navigation is tremendous, and not equalled in any other service on the Globe. Can no measures, legal, moral or economical, be devised, to render these horrid occurrences less frequent among us?

LATE FROM MEXICO.

Mr. Hogan, bearer of despatches for Mr. Thompson, our Minister at Mexico, passed through this city yesterday, on his way to Washington. He left the city of Mexico on the 13th of February. He informs us that there is still considerable doubt about the decree of expelling foreigners from the Californias. A good deal of excitement existed among the American residents at Mexico in relation to the movements of Great Britain in regard to Texas. A British fleet was stationed at Vera Cruz—The general impression was that the English were secretly assisting the Mexicans in their efforts to regain possession of Texas.

The Mexican army numbers about 25,000 men in all, cavalry, artillery, and infantry, of whom about 16,000 are effective. They are much better paid than formerly, and more efficient. The Castle of Ulloa, at Vera Cruz, is being put in a thorough state of repair. It mounts a battery of 160 guns, though many of them are out of order.

There are still about 170 Texian prisoners confined in the castle of Pirote, about one hundred miles from the city of Mexico. They are all in chains with the exception of some five or six, and are employed upon the public works. They are in a most deplorable condition with no prospect of a speedy release.—*Sav. Repub.*

YOUNG MEN'S WHIG NATIONAL CONVENTION OF RATIFICATION.

To the Young Whigs of the United States.

FELLOW-CITIZENS:—The Young Whigs of Baltimore, assembled in Convention, have delegated the undersigned to solicit in their name, your attendance at the Young Men's Whig National Convention of Ratification, to be held in this city on Thursday the 2d of May.

The discharge of this grateful duty requires us to enter upon no elaborate statement of the reasons which prompt us to desire your presence. The Presidential canvas has already been opened before the nation. Already the movements of the people have begun to indicate the profound solicitude they feel for the proper decision of the great question which it involves. Those questions have been the subjects of your familiar discussion and anxious thought. You have nothing to learn as to the political faith you profess, and nothing can strengthen your conviction of the momentous extent to which the fortunes of your country depend upon its successful promulgation. Upon these things, therefore, we forbear to dwell.

Four years since your enthusiasm burst forth upon this spot into a flame, which went on burning onto victory. We call upon you again to light your fires among us, at the altar of the same patriotism. Now, as then, you have high principles to animate your counsels—high aims to consecrate your action. Embracing in itself all that is comprehensive and statesmanlike in public policy; all that is thoroughly and warmly American in scope and spirit; blending all that deserves the approbation of the good, with all that commands the favorable judgment of the wise, YOUR CAUSE has a right to demand that you should give your energies and thoughts to its triumph. Upon THE MEN by whom that cause is to be represented before the country, the choice of a National Convention has not, it is true, yet fallen. The public feeling, however, echoed in a unanimity of acclamation, has left no doubt that the distinguished citizen has been in fact already chosen, upon whose genius, and wisdom, and virtue the confidence of our party will chiefly rest the hopes of the Republic. Upon his character comment is useless. It combines and illustrates all the elements of nobleness which belong to the American people. The source of our highest pride, it has been not less the centre of our warmest affection. It was made for a nation's reverence—it has earned a nation's gratitude. Place can lend it no dignity higher than its own. The office to which Washington gave lustre is the sphere to which its greatness belongs.

Against our principles, sustained by such a champion, what opposition do we find arrayed? So far as the discord which results from unsettled principles and conflicting personal ambition has permitted any thing like certainty to spring from the action of our opponents, it seems that they have nothing to offer but another trial of the same men and the same measures already so signally overthrown. What they can promise to themselves from such a policy, it is not easy for us to imagine, nor is it needful that we should inquire. It may be that their estimate of popular intelligence and consistency suggests to them, that reprobation by the people, four years since, furnishes the surest guaranty of the people's admiration now!—Perhaps they have some hope that their champions may gain in sympathy, as political martyrs, what was denied to them in respect as political saints! Be that, however, as it may, to them—to us, the revival of the old war-cry but revives, in tenfold force, every element of our former resistance. We deem their men and measures now—as we deemed them when they last received sentence of condemnation—unworthy the confidence of the country; hostile to all that can promote her welfare; dangerous to the purity and the permanency of her excellent institutions. Four years cannot have made political corruption less corrupt, nor political imbecility less imbecile. They are now what they were before. They can be discomfitted now, as they were routed then!—Let our fellow Whigs, therefore, apply themselves to the task. It is easy, but it is of solemn import. Let the young men of the nation gather themselves together! The country has need of their united deliberations.

We have lately exerted ourselves, not unsuccessively, here in Maryland, to make our State a proper rallying ground for the *Great Whig Council*. We have shown to our countrymen a Whig victory, thorough and glorious, as the best pledge of our devotion to the common cause. We present them a regenerated Commonwealth, as our worthiest and most acceptable offering. It is to *the Whig city of Baltimore*—Whig, at last, from centre to circumference—that we bid them make their pilgrimage of duty. Our banner is but waiting to be unfurled by their hands. Our homes are as open to receive them as our hearts will be to give them welcome.

Come, then, fellow citizens, from far and near. Let the East and the West assemble in fellowship! Let the olden brotherhood of the North and the South be once more cemented by a common devotion to a righteous cause.—That cause and its success demand your presence. We shall be prepared to greet you.

S TEACKLE WALLIS,
LEVI JAMES,
A. S. GATCHELL,
R. H. BROOKE,
JOHN BUCK,
JOHN N. MILLINGTON,
CHAS WEBB, Jr.,
HORATIO L WHITRIDGE,
J. S. NICHOLAS,
J. B. STREETS,
WILLIAM S. BROWNING,
CHARLES H PITTS,
LEVI FAHNESTOCK,
JOHN B. DALLAM,
THOMAS SEWELL, Jr.

BALTIMORE, MARCH 9, 1844.

☞ Whig editors throughout the Union are desired to publish the above.

GREAT EXCITEMENT.—We learn by a gentleman from Jefferson county, that the murder of the German shoemaker and his wife, near Herculaneum, on Sunday, by a negro man—an account of which is given in another column—produced great excitement. On Monday, notice was spread throughout the county, and on Tuesday morning one hundred persons, or more, had assembled at an early hour around the house where the negro was confined. Our informant states that he understood it had been agreed upon to *hang the negro* at two o'clock on Tuesday. We learn that the murderer made a full confession, and stated that he was incited to the deed by the hope of getting money to carry him to Canada. He also stated that last year, whilst residing in this city, he murdered a man, and threw him into Chouteau's pond. He told other tales which are rather incredible. The child was badly bruised, but was not dead at our latest accounts; some hopes were entertained of its recovery.—*St. Louis Republican, March 7.*

FATAL ACCIDENT.

As the steamboat Clipper was leaving the city yesterday for Pittsburgh, a gun was fired, from her, the wad of which mortally wounded Mr. Evans of Covington, and seriously hurt Mr. Humphreys of Hockingport. These individuals with three others (who were slightly injured) were standing on the upper deck (and near the stern) of the Cutter. This shows that the gun was elevated, and it was we suppose the *intention* of the parties firing to avoid all possible danger of doing harm to persons or property. But this cannot excuse the parties; the law makes it *murder*, if, while repairing a house, tile, or materials are thrown into the street and death ensues therefrom; and it will not hold him harmless, who, by firing a cannon amid a crowd of boats, causes the death of a human being.

The truth is, this habit of firing cannon on arriving at, or leaving a port, ought to be stopped The bell is sufficient. But more especially should this habit be punished when steamers fire amid a crowd of persons and boats. It cannot be done without imminent danger to persons under these circumstances, and neither the law nor humanity will justify this unnecessary and wanton exposure of life. —*Cin. Gaz. of 12th inst.*

PITTSBURGH... MARCH 16, 1844.

PENCILLINGS AT HARRISBURGH, FOR 1844.

NUMBER LXI.

Correspondence of the Gazette & Advertiser.

HARRISBURGH, March 12, 1844.

MR. WHITE:—In the *Senate*, the resolutions instructing our Congressional delegation to use their influence to procure the survey and construction of a national road, from the Cumberland road, (via) Pittsburgh and Erie harbor, was voted down without a division. The bill reported by Mr. Darsie, to incorporate the Pennsylvania Canal & Railroad Co, and for the sale of the public works, passed Committee of the Whole. The Judiciary Committee, to whom that subject was referred, reported against exempting the property of married women from being taken on execution against their husbands. The Canal Commissioners made report, that the sum necessary for repairs of the public works up to 3d November next, was 225,059,65, including the 60,000 lately appropriated for special repairs, and $19,900,94 drawn by the late supervisors, from the unexpended balances of last year's appropriations.

In the *House*, considerable private business was done—an act providing for the service of process on the Commonwealth, in case of proceedings to perpetuate testimony, was passed. The bill for the erection of a new County out of parts of Huntingdon and Bedford, called Blair, was taken up on second reading and negatived. The bill to reduce the capital stock of the Manufacturers and Mechanics Bank of the Northern Liberties came up on second reading, pending the individual liability amendment offered by Mr. Roumfort in committee of the Whole. The question was taken on this amendment, and it was adopted, yeas 45 nays 37. The bill to incorporate the Mutual Fire Insurance Company of Fayette County was called up, and Mr. Dunlap moved to amend the same, by adding the individual liability clause to that; but then, the democrats thought what was "sauce for the goose was *not* sauce for the gander," so the amendment was not adopted.

The Senate bill, dividing the city of Philadelphia into new districts for the choice of Select and Common Council men, came into the House to-day, having passed the Senate, and on a question whether it should be referred to the members of the city and *county*, or to the committee on corporations, a hot debate sprung up, in which the locos shewed their hands fairly. A reference to the *city and county* members would place the bill at the mercy of the demos, who would carve up the city to suit their own notions of public good; while a different reference, it was hoped, would lead to the peace and quietness of the long established Whig ascendancy in that city of brotherly love. It was amusing to see the tenacity with which each contended for power. All kinds of appeals were made to party prejudice and party patriotism for help in the hour of evil, and the horrible depicturings of departing power were made sensible to the ears of the listeners. But the fate of the goodly Whigs in that great city is sealed. They must therefore kiss the rod in Christian obedience. The spice of democracy *must* be infused into the arteries and veins of that Whig citadel. No vote, however, was taken on it up to the hour of adjournment: but the Whigs cannot escape. Their glory is departing. The fiat has gone forth, and there is no appeal. Z.

The Liberty Party and the Tariff.

Below we copy some remarks of the Beaver Argus, in reply to a communication in that paper, signed "Vindex." This writer takes the Argus to task for publishing our statement in relation to the action of the late Liberty Convention of Western Pennsylvania, on the Tariff subject, and deals in the peculiar decent style and argument of the "Spirit of Liberty," of which paper no doubt "Vindex' is a constant reader. "Vindex" complains that our article did not state the whole truth, and says it was fairly inferrible that the resolution would have been put and passed, had the convention been full, &c.

In reply to this, we need only state, that we published *all* the information supplied to us by our respectable informant, and *afterwards* all the explanations of the 'Sun,' which is edited by the Chairman of the Executive Committee of the party, and also the note of Mr. AUSTIN, the mover of the resolution. We cannot think that any *reasonable* man would require more. If all these statements leave the Liberty party in an equivocal position, it is not our fault, but the fault of *stubborn facts*.

For the information of the editor of the Argus, and his correspondent "Vindex," we can further inform them, that Mr. AUSTIN, the mover of the resolutions, admitted to a friend of ours, that the statement of the Gazette was *"strictly true,* as far as it went." We have shown above that we published *all* that we knew, and all the defence Mr. ERRETT and Mr. AUSTIN, the two new great luminaries of the Liberty party, had to offer. We confess we have no great respect for the admission of a man of Mr. AUSTIN's calibre and character, but he is good authority with the Liberty party for the present, and, we suppose, with "Vindex." When he will take his *next* political summerset, we cannot tell, but as 'JOE SMITH' is running for President, the Liberty party should not make too sure of him. With these observations we submit the remarks of the Argus:

REMARKS.—Although pressed for room this week, we could not refuse a prompt insertion to the above, more especially as it furnishes evidence to us that the anti-Slavery leaders will fail in their design of betraying the "Liberty" party into the hands of the enemies of free labor. But we cannot permit it to pass without a word of comment. We have read the article in the Spirit of Liberty, in answer to the Gazette, and if we had room, we think its publication would satisfy the mass of our readers that our remarks, if "severe," were "justly merited." We have also read the rejoinder of the Gazette, and a note from Mr. Austin, the mover of the Tariff resolution, and on reviewing the whole matter, we are convinced that the article we copied, with the subsequent correction of a misapprehension, is mainly and essentially TRUE. But the *motive* is a question of consideration, as the *fact* cannot be disputed. How could we doubt on that point? The editor of the Liberty paper, opposed a Tariff resolution on the express ground that it was inflicting a *wrong* upon Foreign Labor!—(the philanthropy and charity of such folks being always directed to objects at the greatest distance)—and in his reply to the Gazette, speaks of it as "an entirely new platform of principle"—as "new articles to the Liberty creed." And succeeding in his object in effectually defeating the proposition, could any one doubt the *motive?* But how lame is the *excuse* of "Vindex?" He says the resolution "called forth a burst of applause," and yet it is singular indeed, in view of fact, that a portion of the convention should hesitate in the matter, or think it *unfair* to take advantage of the absence of those who it seems had thus given their approbation! We ask, if such really was the feeling, why thus hesitate!

It may not be necessary for us to defend the *honesty* and *consistency* of the Pittsburgh Gazette. Mr. White is able to do that himself. We are not personally acquainted with him, and only know him as an editor; but this we can say, that we believe he will not suffer in comparison in either respect with Mr. Fleeson. The latter we probably know better than our correspondent. He was the willing tool here of Locofocoism eleven years ago—then publishing a sheet that was the antipodes of "Liberty;" and now he appears to be sliding back to his first love!

V. probably thinks he hit us relative to the Rev. E Smith. But does he really think so? If he is not a Locofoco at heart, because he *professes* to be a Tariff man, what a number of Locofocos could in the same way claim to be Whigs! How easy it is to profess friendship for the Tariff, to deceive the People, and stab deep at the same time the interests of Free Labor! Solomon Bennet, with many of his associates, will mouth you professions of friendship for the Tariff; but when brought up to the scratch, he is found *voting* against it!—declaring that it is not "the duty of Congress to protect the labor of our own country against the competition of the pauper labor of other countries." So probably might Mr. Smith vote, and yet the Rev. gentleman is too cute a politician to *avow* such doctrine in this reason.

We leave the matter with our region.

POLITICAL ABOLITION.—The New York Tribune, speaking of the prospects of the spring campaign in Connecticut, and the obstacles in the way of Whig success, says:

"Add to this the potency for mischief of the Political Abolitionists, almost all seceders from the Whig ranks, but now animated by the most phrenzied malignity against us. Their organ, which profanes the name of 'Christian Freeman,' has almost abandoned the subject of Slavery to deal out anathemas on Mr Clay and the Whig party; and, though it pretends to keep up appearances, to oppose the Locofocos also, we cannot be mistaken in our conviction that the triumph of Locofocoism this Spring is the object nearest its heart."

The remarks in regard to the "Christian Freeman" are fully applicable to the "Spirit of Liberty" of this city. Any one who will take the trouble to read it, will discover that the overthrow of the Antimasonic and Whig party *and* the Pittsburgh Gazette, appears to be considered of far more importance than the destruction of the great evil of slavery.

CONGRESS.

TUESDAY, March 12, 4844.

In *Senate*, the Oregon resolutions were taken up and read proposing to put an end to the article of the treaty of 1818 which provides for the Joint Occupation of the Oregon.

Mr. Buchanan addressed the Senate for the remainder of the session in a very earnest speech. The whole question was considered, and generally with great intelligence and fairness. He said that no man could desire more than himself to see an end put to this question, but he was satisfied from the course taken here (if the opposition to the Resolution was sustained) that it would result in delay and in protracting the evils which had grown out of delay, and which would increase the present embarrassments in relation to this territory between the United States and Great Britain.

Mr. Buchanan was for adopting the resolutions, as the best means of bringing about a treaty.

Mr. Crittenden of Ky. followed Mr. B. for the purpose of showing that it was inexpedient to consider this subject at this time, and for the reason that it was about to become, if it had not already, the subject of a special negotiation.

Mr. Buchanan rejoined, and was speaking, when the Baltimore American's account closed.

In the *House*, the Rhode Island question was discussed a short time, and then laid over

A motion was then made to print extra copies of the Report of the Commissioner on Patents, or to reconsider a vote by which the printing of these documents had been refused.

A confused half hour followed, during which a great many members were upon the floor, and a great many propositions submitted.

The free trade Locofoco, Weller, of Ohio, expressed some hostility to the printing, upon the ground that there were tables in the Report of the Tariffs of foreign countries which were used as arguments in *favor* of the doctrine of *Protection*.

It was stated by others that the Report had a great deal of information in it in favor of Agriculture, and important to the Agriculturists of the country.

The Previous Question brought the House to a vote upon the motion to reconsider, and the vote was 76 yeas to 99 nays.

The printing is therefore ordered to the number of fifteen thousand extra copies.

The Military Academy bill then came up, and was debated until our account closed.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE IN NEWARK —We learn from Newark, says the N. Y. American, of the 12th inst. that a fire was discovered in Stewart's Hotel, in Broad street, between 3 and 4 o'clock this morning, which destroyed the Hotel, the office of the Newark Morning Post, and a row of small wooden buildings, all occupied by poor families. The origin of the fire is as yet unknown.

THE SPRING ELECTIONS IN NEW YORK.—Returns of the Town Elections come in with glorious indications that the Whig spirit is rising throughout the length and breadth of the Empire State. The sweeping revolutions in Troy, Buffalo and Rochester, we have already recorded.

The N. Y. Courier and Enquirer says the returns from other towns are of the same complexion. In Butternuts the Whigs have carried their ticket by about 50 majority: last year it was *Loco* by about the same. Edinburgh, last year Loco by 40, is now Whig by 78 majority. Day, last year Loco by 60, now gives only 14 majority. In Perth, which last year was Locofoco, the Whigs have succeeded by 50 majority. And so it is in nearly all the towns from which returns have been received. These elections of course give no accurate statement of the respective strength of parties But these marked *changes* in popular feeling are of the utmost importance, as indicating the growing popularity of Whig principles, and the swelling enthusiasm which pervades the people. The tide will roll on—it is one which never goes backward; it will acquire the strength of the mountain wave, and sweep from its path every thing that opposes its progress.

MATANZAS.—The New York American learns from a gentleman who came passenger in the schooner Handy, arrived at New York on Monday from Matanzas, that several arrests of white men had lately taken place in that city, the parties being connnected, or supposed to be so, in the late insurrection of the negroes: great distrust of foreigners consequently exists, and unless their passports from the Spanish Consul, at the port they leave, be perfectly in form, they are subject to great annoyance and trouble.

THE TARIFF.—The New York Express, in an article on the Tariff, has the following just remarks:

"The existing Tariff, no doubt, might be made better. No human work is perfect. The wonder, however, is, that such a mixed body as Congress could agree upon a Tariff so good. But amendment is one thing, destruction another. Mr. McKay proposes to destroy. Sure we are, his Bill cannot become a law, but it not the less becomes the labor of the country to bestir itself, and to address the People — Good laws are not to be supported in a popular Government, without enlightening the Public mind, and having popular favor. The Southern Politicians upon principle attack the Tariff. They believe, falsely we are confident, that the products of their slave labor would sell higher, and the prices of their consumption be lower, without protection to the free white labor of the North and West, than with. The Northern Van Buren Politicians side with them seemingly to get their votes for Van Buren. This unnatural and dishonest union of principle, and fraud we must dissever. It cannot stand for a day, the light of Truth.

For the Gazette and Advertiser.

SABBATH MEMORIAL.

To the Honorable Board of Canal Commissioners, of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

The petition of the subscribers, citizens of Pittsburgh and Allegheny, respectfully showeth: That heretofore the Lord's Day has been very extensively desecrated by the conveyance of passengers and the transportation of merchandise on the canals and railroads, at present placed under your control. The public works have not only been given up freely to all who wish to use them for purposes of Sabbath desecration, but the servants of the State have been required to perform labor on that day in every way necessary to help them forward Regarding *you*, as invested with ample powers, under the laws of this Commonwealth, to refuse the public works for such purposes, and free your servants employed along the different lines of canal and railroad from all obligation and necessity to perform labor on that day, your petitioners would therefore humbly but earnestly pray your Honorable body to make such regulations, and give such instructions to your subordinate officers, as in your wisdom may be judged most suitable for producing these desirable ends. And we would further beg leave to urge upon your attention the following reasons in support of this our petition:

1st. The command of God, "Remember the Sabbath day to keep it holy—in it thou shalt do no work, thou nor thy servant," a command, this, equally binding upon the Commonwealth as upon her humblest citizen—a command requiring the Commonwealth as well as the citizen to extend the privilege of *rest* to her servants. She cannot, therefore, employ men as gate-keepers, collectors, engineers, &c., and require them to labor upon the Sabbath without acting in direct hostility to the command of the King of nations.

2d. A regard to the prosperity of the public works demands it. The Providence of God will not be denied by any friend to the stability of our civil Institutions. When Paine was about to send forth his "Age of Reason" upon the world—a work calculated to shake the belief of mankind in a superintending Providence, the words of one of Pennsylvania's wisest sons, the judicious Franklin, to him were: "Don't unchain that Tiger." But if we believe in a Providence, concerned in the affairs of nations as well as individuals, can we expect prosperity in the open violation of one of his laws? Shall we be subjected to the charge of enthusiasm, when we express our firm conviction that to this source may be traced the embarrassments and unproductiveness and calamity which has hitherto attended our public works? Or shall we be regarded as superstitious, when we express our hopelessness of any thing better while we continue to provoke the Ruler of nations? Pray, are not these the words of truth and soberness, flowing as so many native consequences from the doctrine of a Providence?

3d. The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania recognizes the Christian Sabbath She exempts the different branches of the Judiciary, Legislative and Executive departments of government from labor upon that day—she forbids her citizens, under a penalty, to labor or even to travel on that day, except under extraordinary circumstances. How, then, can she extend a privilege to one class of her servants and withhold it from another? How can she grant to the higher grades of her officers a Sabbath of rest, and withhold it from those who occupy the lower walks of life, and who, both physically and morally, stand in the greatest need of a day of rest? How can she extend a privilege of violating the sabbath with impunity upon her railroads and canals, and refuse this privilege upon her roads and streets and fields?—How can she require *her* servants to labor on that day, and prohibit her citizens from keeping *theirs* in employment also?

4th. The desecration of the Sabbath exerts a most demoralizing influence upon those employed in labor, as well as the whole community through which they pass. From the report of one of our State prisons we learn that out of 100 convicts admitted from September '42 to September '43, eighty nine had no Sabbath. They did on that day what they did on other days; five attended public worship *sometimes;* the remaining six more frequently, though it does not appear that any of them regularly kept the Sabbath. We presume the records of other prisons and of our Criminal Courts would present nothing very far different from this. If, then, such results follow the want of a Sabbath, does not a regard to the public morals and the peace and good order of our Commonwealth, demand that all her citizens should be permitted to enjoy the Sabbath, and have the opportunity extended to them of attending upon the means of moral and religious instruction?

5th. If our petition is granted, you will be able to command the services of moral, conscientious men to fill all your subordinate offices. As it has been heretofore, *they* are shut out from most of them. They cannot consent to serve *you* at the expense of violating one of the commands of God. Thus one of the fundamental principles of republican government has been violated—that all offices shall be open to the great body of the people: but offices which require a desecration of the Sabbath can only be open to infidels, while Christains are excluded: and thus a most odious *test* of office has been in practical operation among us—a test requiring, as a qualification of office, an implied engagement to violate one of the commands of the Decalogue.

6th. We regard this Sabbath desecration, under authority of the Commonwealth, as a very serious breach of faith upon *her* part. It was reasonably expected that the public works should be conducted agreeably to the settled Laws of the Commonwealth, the Sabbath among the rest. On this implied condition a large majority of the citizens gave their assent, and assumed a debt for the completion of the public works. They were neither informed, nor could they in good faith, expect that they were to be used as a grand system of Sabbath desecration. And although this class of citizens are the farthest removed from embracing the doctrine of repudiation, yet they cannot be expected to contribute cheerfully towards paying for work which are to be used so contrary to their expectations, to their consciences and all their views of duty.

7th The measure is, we believe, desired by the great body of our citizens—by those engaged in your service, and those in the employ of others; and as far as we have had an opportunity of consulting *Transporters*, they express themselves not only willing, but desirous that such a measure should be adopted. It seems to be a settled matter among them that nothing is gained by violating the Sabbath.

With these reasons, we now submit this our petition to your Honorable Body, hoping that you will see it to be every way consistent with the public welfare, to grant our demand, and we as in duty bound will pray.

We notice the arrival at our levee yesterday of four boat loads of Ice, from the Upper Mississippi, which was sold almost as soon as landed at about $4 per ton, making the sum received for this article, in one day, something near $1,500—a profitable investment, no doubt, to the purchaser.—*St. Louis New Era, of the 6th instant.*

Water Power to lease or sell.

THE subscribers are now prepared to let permanent leases or sale of their Water Power situated at Springfield, Clark county, Ohio, on Buck Creek, one of the most durable streams in the west, and not subject to the ordinary stoppage of water on canals, with 24 feet fall and water sufficient to run 18 pair of 4½ feet burrs in the driest season, and 25 at a medium stage of the creek. The site is a very pleasant one and will be let for manufacturing purposes on advantageous terms There are annually purchased here for the eastern markets not less than 120,000 lbs of wool. The Lake Erie and the Little Miami Railroads make this place a point; and it is connected with all the principal towns of the west by good turnpike roads. Springfield is considered one of the most healthy and pleasant towns in the west, with good society.

March 9—d6&w4t* S. & J. BARNETT.

MONONGAHELA BRIDGE.

PITTSBURGH, March 1, 1844.

THE President and Managers of the Company for erecting a Bridge over the river Monongahela opposite Pittsburgh, in the County of Allegheny, have this day declared a dividend of three per cent for the last 6 months, which will be paid to the Stockholders or their legal representatives, on and after the 11th inst. JOHN THAW,

March 5, 1844.—w3t*. Tre surer.

W. M. COOPER,

RESPECTFULLY informs the friends of the late firm of W. M. Cooper & Co., and the public generally, that he will continue the WHOLESALE DRY GOODS BUSINESS, at the old establishment,

No. 107 Wood Street,

Where he is receiving a good assortment of DRY GOODS, adapted to the spring trade, which he invites purchasers to call and examine, as he is determined to sell goods at prices that cannot fail to please.

Pittsburgh, March 1st, 1844—w3t.

ALLEGHENY COUNTY, ss.

AT an Orphan's Court held at Pittsburgh, in and for said county, on the 2nd day of March, A. D. 1844, before the Honorable the judges of said Court.

The petition of John Sampson, executor of the last will and testament of Mary Sampson, late of the city of Pittsburgh deceased, respectfully showeth That the said Mary Sampson, lately died without issue, having first made her last will and testament, of which she constituted your petitioner the Executor, and seized of the following described real estate, to wit:

All that certain tract or parcel of land situate in Wilkins township, in the County aforesaid, bounded on the east by the Turnpike Road, leading from Greensburgh to Pittsburgh; on the north by lands of John Sampson; on the west by lands of Johnson and Kelley, and on the south by lands of James Kelley and the said Mary Sampson, containing about Fifty-two acres and Twelve perches, and being a part of the tract of land formerly belonging to Thomas Sampson, dec'd, and partitioned off amongst the heirs and representatives of the said Thomas.

Also, the 51-78 equal undivided 31-216th parts; the whole into 31-216 parts to be divided of another part or parcel of the said tract of land above referred to, bounded and described as follows: Beginning on the westerly side of the Greensburgh and Pittsburgh Turnpike Road, at the corner of lands belonging to David Sampson; th

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

WEEKLY.

Published Daily and Weekly,

BY D. N. WHITE.

South-East Corner of Market and Fourth Streets

TERMS.—The Daily paper is SIX Dollars per annum, in advance. The Weekly paper, containing most of the matter of the Daily, and but few advertisements, TWO Dollars per annum, *in advance*, or THREE Dollars at the end of the year.

RATES OF ADVERTISING IN WEEKLY PAPER.

For 20 lines, or less,	One insertion,	$0 50
"	" Two "	0 75
"	" Three "	1 00
"	" Three months,	3 00
"	" Six "	6 00
"	" Twelve "	10 00

BUSINESS CARDS.

Five lines or less,	One year,	$6 00
" "	" Six months,	5 00

PITTSBURGH—MARCH 19, 1844

CONGRESSIONAL ELECTION.

OFFICIAL RETURNS.

		DARRAGH*.	GAZZAM†.	CRAIG‡.
1st Ward,	Pittsburgh. Allegh'y	277	144	31
2nd Ward,		238	129	25
3rd Ward,		271	259	32
4th Ward,		248	143	24
5th Ward,		209	256	35
1st Ward,		109	88	38
2nd Ward,		93	44	24
3rd Ward,		133	78	21
4th Ward,		175	123	31
Sharpsburgh borough.		43	20	9
Lawrenceville..	" ..	41	63	5
Birmingham....	" ..	83	76	14
Pitt township		266	261	35
Peebles		178	69	25
Wilkins		155	78	32
Plum		112	102	22
Versailles		77	70	9
Elizabeth		214	130	17
Jefferson		112	65	4
Mifflin		37	46	6
Upper St. Clair		111	120	16
Lower St. Clair		144	111	11
Robinson		92	97	1
Fayette		106	149	28
Findlay		54	106	10
Moon		53	88	2
Ohio		65	60	15
Franklin		55	72	00
Reserve		59	68	8
Ross		74	87	1
Pine		36	102	4
West Deer		92	32	34
East Deer		91	69	60
Indiana		110	36	12
		4315	3541	634

*Antimasonic & Whig. †Locofoco. ‡Abolition.

THE SPECIAL CONGRESSIONAL ELECTION.

By the above table of official returns our readers will perceive that CORNELIUS DARRAGH, Esq., the Antimasonic and Whig candidate is elected by 774 majority over his Locofoco competitor, Dr. GAZZAM; by 140 over GAZZAM and CRAIG, and by 137 over all the votes given. There were three scattering votes; 2 for H. G. ROGERS and 1 for W. M'CANDLESS, Esq

The vote polled was a pretty full one, considering the shortness of the notice, the state of the roads, &c. The whole vote for Congress

last election, was	8938
This election	8493
	445

Thus it is seen that only 445 votes less were polled now than last fall. The whole number of votes given CRAIG and BRACKENRIDGE, last fall, were 4221, being 94 votes *less* than were given to Mr. DARRAGH now. This shows how much confidence of victory and success increases the exertions, and consequent vote.

The most interesting item in the result of this election is the Liberty vote. Owing to various causes, it was expected on all hands that this vote would be greatly increased — Every thing was auspicious for their cause, and it was feared by many Whigs, and hoped by many Locotocos, that the diversion made by them in favor of GAZZAM would secure his election. The Liberty party, it was expected, would gain a large accession from the Antimasonic party, which it was said was dissatisfied on account of the Union. To help to secure these alledged dissatisfied Antimasons, the Liberty party leaders procured the nomination of N. B. CRAIG, Esq. who had hitherto been popular with the friends of distinctive Antimasonry, and hoped thereby to draw into the Liberty ranks a large number of these Antimasons. Several of the prominent leaders of the Antimasonic party, who were determined to rule or ruin, had also joined the Liberty party, and some of them had been promoted to office. Besides these circumstances several ambitious and popular speakers had joined the Liberty party, nightly meetings were held, and every effort possible was made to secure a large vote, and place the party in a commanding position.

How all these expectations and schemes have signally failed, is seen by the above returns Mr. CRAIG's vote is only increased 255 over Dr. PENNIMAN's. From 30 to 50 of these votes were given to Mr. CRAIG from personal friendship, and from some personal dissatisfaction with the other candidates. The average Liberty vote last year was over 400, so that the whole increase from all the causes favorable to the Liberty party, is scarcely 200! This is certainly very small, considering all the circumstances, and has dissappointed the ambitious leaders of that party most wofully. All hopes of wooing the genuine Antimasons of this county from their integrity has now vanished. An opportunity the leaders thought they saw in their grasp of building up a party large enough to defeat the Antimasons and Whigs, and holding the balance of power, has suddenly vanished, and they now stand aghast at the position in which they are placed.

The principal increase in the Liberty vote is in the two cities, where the dissatisfied and disappointed leaders principally reside. In some of the townships there is an actual *decrease* on the vote of last fall. In East and West Deer, the vote has considerably increased, while in Ohio, Elizabeth, Findley, Jefferson, Sharpsburgh, &c., there is a decrease.

Upon the whole, the result is of the most gratifying character to the Antimasonic and Whig party, and we doubt not the special election will have a most beneficial effect upon the election next fall. The parties are now fairly divided. We know our strength. We know the number of the disaffected. We have proved the sterling Antimasons of the county, and found them firm and unwavering in defence of their principles, with no disposition to be led about by every wind of doctrine, and the cunning of discontented spirits. We therefore go into the coming contest with cheering hopes and bright anticipations.

TOLLS ON COAL.—Our readers will be pleased to learn, from our Harrisburgh letter of the 15th inst, that the Canal Commissioners have reduced the tolls on Coal, so as to enable our shippers to transport coal to Philadelphia.

PENCILLINGS AT HARRISBURGH, FOR 1844.

NUMBER LXIII.

Correspondence of the Gazette & Advertiser.

HARRISBURG, March 14, 1844.

MR. WHITE:—The business of legislation goes briskly on. Both Houses are beginning in earnest to do what they should have begun weeks ago. Great activity prevails in both branches, and there seems to be a desire to lay hold of what opportunity is left to bring about the appropriate results of legislation. In the Senate, Mr. Craig brought up his "tippling bill," which was discussed to the great disadvantage of Sir Alcohol, and finally referred to the Committee on the Judiciary System. The "lowest bidder" bill was taken up on consideration of the amendments made by the house, and, after some discussion, postponed for the present. Mr. Eyre reported a bill to suspend the cancellation of relief notes till the check-roll creditors of the Commonwealth are paid, and made an unsuccessful attempt to take it up. Mr. Darsie offered the following resolution: "That our Senators in Congress be instructed, and our representatives requested to use every exertion in their power to defeat the passage of the tariff bill recently reported by Mr. McKay, from the Committee of Ways and Means of the House of Representatives of the Congress of the United States, or *any other bill* having for its object a reduction of the rate of duties as fixed and established by the tariff law of 1842." This resolution brought the Senate to a direct expression of sentiment on this all important question of Pennsylvania interests. There was hope, fear, trembling anxiety, and stubborn wilfulness depicted in the countenances of "grave and reverend senators," when this resolution was read. No doubt, hopes had been entertained that this question would have been got rid of in some way, and been suffered to slumber till after the adjournment, so that the political vampyres who fatten on the credulity of the humbugged multitude, might be permitted to go forth among the people, professing great regard for their welfare, while they were left at liberty to riot on their downfall. While with open mouths the Locofoco party have been all through the session professing their love of a tariff that would secure the laborer in the proper enjoyment of his vocation, they have *secretly suckled the free trade desire*. On the question, will the Senate proceed to second reading and consideration of the same? some of the Locos looked like "Patience on a monument, smiling at grief," and the yeas and nays were called, and stood yeas 14, nays 17.

YEAS.—Messrs Babbit, Crabb, Craig, Darsie, Ebaugh, Farrelly, Hughes, Kline, Mullin, Quay, Spackman, Stewart, Sullivan, Bigler, *Speaker*.

NAYS.—Messrs. Baily, Black, Champneys, Chapman, Dimock, Eyer, Fegely, Foulkrod, Gorgas, Hill, Horton, Kidder, M'Lanahan, Penniman, Sherwood, Sterigere, Wilcox.

Thus you see practice coupled with profession. We'll hear no more *professions*, from these men, of regard for the *dear people*.

We have strange news:—I saw a letter today, from Washington, directed to a gentleman of the Legislature, saying, that the *treaty was signed* by which Texas was to be annexed to the United States, and that it would be sent to the Senate for ratification within two days; urging the Legislature to take some *speedy* action on the subject. The writer stated that both the Pennsylvania Senators were pledged to go for the measure. Z.

NUMBER XLIV.

HARRISBURGH, March 15, 1844.

MR. WHITE:—An act relating to taxes in the county of Allegheny passed the Senate today. A bill, supplemental to the act to authorize the city of Pittsburgh to repair or rebuild the Aqueduct over the Allegheny river, passed the House this day on final reading. The bill to license oyster cellars in the city of Philadelphia to sell ardent spirits, which was negatived the other day by a *tie* vote, was, on motion of Messrs Sturgeon and Bishop, brought up on a question to reconsider the same; and the vote was reconsidered, and postponed for the present. A motion was made to reconsider the vote, given a few days since, by which the bill creating the new county of Lawrence was negatived; which prevailed; and the question being again on its final passage, it was negatived again by a vote of 44 to 40. So that it will most likely stay put, this time. The principal part of the morning session was consumed in discussing the first section of the revenue bill, in committee of the whole.

The vexatious question of taxation was discussed, in all the forms applicable to that section with much zeal and earnestness on both sides; various amendments and modifications were proposed and examined, and will probably be attempted to be engrafted on the bill when it comes up on second reading in the House. There seems to be a decided hostility to the bill, in its present form, although I am happy to say that, so far, it has not assumed a partisan character. Up to the hour of adjournment, no vote was taken on the bill or any of its sections. The afternoon session was *entirely consumed* in the passage of private bills, none of which are of any interest to your western readers, except those above mentioned.

The Canal Commissioners have *finally settled* the rates of tolls on the public works of the Commonwealth, for the ensuing season. Through the influence of Mr. Darsie, your industrious and untiring Senator, a very important reduction of tolls on coal has been effected, when taken at Pittsburgh for either Columbia or Philadelphia. The reduction is one *half* of the *motive power* toll, on the Portage railroad, and a drawback of one mill per ton, per mile, *when taken* as aforesaid. I should suppose, that this reduction was of great importance to the business of your city; and I entertain no doubt, but that it will operate beneficially for the financial interests of the state, by increasing the transportation upon the public works. It is getting sickly among the members—several have been obliged to leave their seats. Mr. Enue, Senator from Philadelphia, is very ill, I understand. The disease seems to be a kind of inflammatory influenza, (if I may be allowed the term) in which the head, eyes, glands of the throat, and in some cases, the abdominal viscera become very much inflamed. I have been laboring under its operation, to-day, and have hardly been able to sit out the session. It would not be strange, if you do not hear from me to-morrow. Indeed, unless I feel much better, than at this present moment, there will be but one way about it. Z.

THE TARIFF QUESTION.

Our readers will be mortified at the course of the Locofoco Senators of our State, in reference to the Tariff Question. That a Pennsylvania Senate could have been induced thus to give an indirect stab at the Tariff, and to yield its support to Mr. M'KAY's ruinous bill is surprising when we consider its members as Pennsylvanians, but not when we look at them as Van Buren Locofocos. The fiat has gone forth from Kinderhook, that the Tariff must be modified and its *protective* character destroyed, in order to secure the Southern free-traders for VAN BUREN, and the leaders of the party in this State are showing themselves to be supple tools of the little magician.

If we can only secure the Tariff from destruction during present session, we shall not regret that the Locofoco party in this State have exhibited their true colors. It will place the question on the right ground before the people at the Presidential election. The Whig nominee and the Tariff will be fairly opposed to the Locofoco nominee and free-trade. We do not fear the result on this ground, either in Pennsylvania or the Union. The Whig party is now unanimous in favor of a tariff. If there is a Whig paper in the Union which advocates free-trade we are not aware of it. The strongest advocates for the Tariff in the country we find in the Southern Whig papers. To these may be added thousands of tariff men who have hitherto acted with the Locofoco party, who will desert the ranks when the real issue is placed before them. Who can then doubt the result?

SECRETARY OF THE NAVY.—JOHN Y. MASON, of Virginia, has been confirmed to this office by the Senate of the United States.

SALE OF THE PUBLIC WORKS.—The bill introduced by Mr. DARSIE into the Pennsylvania Senate, to incorporate the Pennsylvania Canal and Railroad Company, has passed through the Committee of the Whole, and been reported to the Senate We think the probabilities are strongly in favor of its final passage.

The committee named in the bill, to sell the main line of the public works, are, Benjamin W. Richards, Robt. Patterson, Robt. Toland. Thomas C. Rockhill, and Frederick Fraley, of Philadelphia city; Isaac W. Norris, Augustine Stevenson, and Benjamin Moore, of Philadelphia county; Reah Frazier, John Strohm, and John Barber, of Lancaster county; Jacob M. Haldeman and Thos. Elder, of Harrisburg; Harmar Denny, Charles Shaler, Wm. Marks, and James Gray, of Allegheny; and Henry Welsh, of York; these, or a majority of them, have full power to act.

The bill fixes the price of the Main Line at $20,000,000. The price of the Delaware Division is fixed at $2,500,000.

TEXAS—DANGER OF ANNEXATION.

The rumors from Washington to-day are of the most alarming character in reference to annexation. JOHN TYLER is about to consummate the disgrace of his wretched administration by a crowning act of treachery to the free States. The first intimation of this scheme we saw in our Harrisburgh letter of the 14th inst., but the mail of yesterday brings abundance of testimony of the fact. We copy from our exchanges some of the notices of this trap JOHN TYLER is about to spring upon us. The New York American of Friday last says:

Texas.—We have to-day, *directly*, and in such shape as to command our belief, that a treaty for the annexation of Texas, *unfinished* at Mr. Upshur's death, between him and the Texan Minister, has been hurried to a conclusion by the acting Secretary, Mr. Nelson, and *signed* —and that to-morrow or Monday it will go to the Senate, where noses have been counted—enough, it is said, to insure its ratification.

We repeat, our authority is reliable. If there be no mistake, then, we say, the ratification of that treaty IS the dissolution of the Union!

The New York Tribune says:

Annexation of Texas.—It is stated in the North American of yesterday morning, on the authority of a gentleman who assures the editors of the accuracy of his information, that Mr. Tyler has signed a Treaty for the Annexation of Texas to the United States. Should this be true, the monstrous act requires still to be endorsed by *two-thirds* of the Senate before it becomes possessed of vitality and the power to do mischief.

The United States Gazette of Friday, says:

"We stated, some weeks since, our impression that some arrangements had been made to secure the annexation of Texas; and we suggested once, that the annual message of President Tyler, last December, would have been longer, if it had not been deemed expedient to expunge what had been written touching our southern neighbors seeking a family alliance. This may not have been the case; but private advices from Washington confirm the suspicion that more has been said and done relating to this subject, than has reached the public eye and ear, by the public presses; and it seems now to be the opinion of many, that the requisite steps will be taken by Congress to enable Texas to declare for a union."

These items are sufficient to show that some scheme is in contemplation, to betray the North in the matter of annexation. Let TYLER beware, let the Senate beware, let the South beware. The north may bear long, but there is a point beyond which forbearance will cease to be a virtue.

CONGRESS.

FRIDAY, March 15th, 1844.

In *Senate* nothing of general interest was transacted.

In the *House*, all attempts to break down the West Point Academy failed; and the Bill was passed by ayes 109, noes 67.

ANNEXATION OF TEXAS.

Mr. Winthrop of Mass moved the following Resolutions in substance.

Resolved, That Texas ought not to be annexed to this Union.

Resolved, further, That Wednesday the 20th inst., be set apart for the consideration of this Resolution.

Mr. Payne of Ala., and Mr. Thompson, of Miss. objected.

Mr. Winthrop moved a suspension of the Rules, and called for the yeas and nays which were ordered. The House by a large vote refused to suspend—Ayes 40, Noes 122.

The Rhode Island question was called up and postponed until Tuesday next, and the House proceeded to the consideration of private business, and then adjourned.

MR BENTON.—It is said Mr. BENTON is still very low, with a severe nervous attack, and it is probable that he will not be able to resume his seat in the Senate in less than a month.

WEINZEPHELIN CONVICTED.—We learn from the Louisville Journal, that WEINZEPHELIN, the Catholic priest who was charged with committing a rape in Evansville, Indiana, some two years ago, has been convicted, and that he was on the 12th inst. committed to the penitentiary at Jeffersonville for the term of five years.

PITTSBURGH... MARCH 20, 1844.

PENCILLINGS AT HARRISBURGH, FOR 1844

NUMBER LXIV.

Correspondence of the Gazette & Advertiser.

HARRISBURGH, March 16, 1844.

MR. WHITE:—Our weather is of a character to induce dull legislation—cold drizzling northeast storms, with muddy streets, have taken place of our sunny days; and the poor little "*songsters of the grove*," who had given us such sweet foretastes of coming spring, adorned with all her music and flowers, have been compelled to hide themselves under the wings of *Him* who "*tempers the wind to the shorne lamb.*" The legislation, I said, is dull; I mean it is prosaic, uninteresting, tedious, dull, formal. Although the present condition of Pennsylvania is a subject that, in *certain days* of our history, would have concentrated the wisdom and enlisted the eloquence of her most distinguished patriots and statesmen, yet now, (alas! how fallen,) her eloquence is diatribe; her wisdom, the struggle for party ascendancy. How humiliating it must be, to those who have honor, plighted faith, and state pride to maintain, to witness the exertion of legislative power, and the use of its sacred functions, merely to preserve the ephemeral existence of party ascendancy.—Such really seems to be about all that can be said of our legislation thus far. The 16*th day of March*, 1844, is reached, without a *single public act* having received the character of a *Law*. *Two months and a half* spent in *defining positions*, laying in *bunkum*, and feeling for *contingencies*, when the whole state is bleeding at every pore, and, with upraised hands, is imploring justice at the hands of her delinquent children.

The bill for the sale of the *main line*, a copy of which I sent you, still *lies on the table* in the *Senate*. The *revenue bill* is *under consideration* in the *House*; but with three days already spent in discussing the *1st section* of the bill, you can form some idea of the time it will consume before it passes both Houses. My own opinion is, that it will *never pass the House*. It certainly will not, in its present shape—and the great mystery to all is, how such a bill could have been reported by a committee, composed of the *elite* of the House, embracing in its numbers gentlemen of great political experience, and Legislative talent—*naked taxation*, to a people who are now bewailing and bemoaning those onerous and odious burdens, and who are now taxed to the uttermost, presents ANY THING but *relief*; or the semblance of relief; and I do most solemnly believe, that if this bill were to pass, as reported by the committee, it would bring down a whirlwind of indignation, that would only exhaust itself in *actual opposition* to the enforcements of its provisions. However, we must wait and see.

In the *House*, to-day, the bill for the more effectual prevention of over issues of relief notes was taken up and passed. This bill makes the over-issuing punishable with imprisonment in the penitentiary, as well as the refusal to deliver up the plates to the State Treasurer, and makes the officers personally liable for all issued, by suit before Justices of Peace, and no stay of execution. The Committee of Ways and Means reported the general appropriation bill for the ordinary expenses of government, and repair of the canals and railroads, which was made the order of the day for the 20th instant. The "lowest bidder" bill was returned to the house to-day with the amendments of the house non-concurred in, on *one* of which the house voted to *insist*, and on the other no vote was taken up to the hour of adjournment. The one *insisted* on by the house gives the printing of the pamphlet laws of this session to J. G. McKinley, and the one under consideration reserves to the legislature the power to repeal the act whenever the interests of the Commonwealth require it.

In haste, Z.

HARRISBURGH BOROUGH ELECTION.—We learn from the Telegraph, that the election for Borough officers in Harrisburgh, on the 15th inst., resulted in a triumph over the Muhlies. The anti-Muhlenberg candidates for Chief Burgess, High Constable, Constables, Town Council, &c., including almost the entire catalogue of officers, were elected. The Telegraph says:

The result of the election in this borough where the Locofocos have always had a majority of two hundred and fifty, must convince the most sanguine of the friends of Muhlenberg, that his prospects are utterly hopeless—that in Dauphin county alone the majority for Gen. Markle will not be less than *fifteen hundred!!!* It will also convey cheerful tidings to the friends of the Old Indian Warrior all over the Commonwealth, convincing the doubtful, if there be any, that his election in October by an immense majority, may be calculated upon with certainty.

☞Our readers will recollect the presence of a negro woman in this city a few weeks ago, who it was alledged had been stolen from this state and carried into slavery, from whence she had been delivered, and was now seeking funds to redeem her children. The *artless* story of her wrongs, it was said, had added considerably to the Liberty ranks, and several of our churches took up collections to aid her. The Chronicle of yesterday pronounces her a "vile impostor," as follows:

"THE POOR NEGRO SLAVE."

A great deal of sympathy was felt by our citizens for a poor Negro woman who visited our city two or three weeks ago, and who stated in her addresses, that she had been kidnapped in this state, and made a slave for a great number of years, and was trying to liberate some children who were yet in bondage. Her pitiful tale was well told, and she succeeded in begging from our credulous citizens something like $150. Since she left, however, it has been discovered that she is a vile impostor, and was never a slave. Her residence, we believe is in Washington county, near Canonsburg, in this state.

"THE MISSISSINEWA WAR CLUB."—We are pleased to see that our friend, ALEXANDER JAYNES, intends to continue the publication of this paper until the Presidential election. As there is no other "campaign paper" published here, we trust he will receive a liberal support, and that the "War Club" will be instrumental in aiding the success of the Anti-Locofoco nominees and Whig principles. The prospectus will be found in another column.

Annexation of Texas.

This is a subject all-absorbing in its importance. The late news from Washington has arrested and fixed the attention of the whole community, and filled with dismay and alarm those who are deeply attached to our glorious institutions, and devoted to the perpetuation of our hitherto happy union. The intelligence by yesterday's mails has not added anything to our *direct* intelligence, but it is yet of interest as showing the state of feeling and opinions of the Eastern press. The New York American of Friday says:

THE ANNEXATION OF TEXAS.—We repeat, with increased emphasis, our conviction that a treaty for the annexation of this foreign State to these United States has been *signed*, and is about to be presented to the Senate. We saw letters yesterday from *very* high authority, expressive of great alarm—and the observations of Mr. Winthrop, in the House of Representatives, on Thursday, in answer to a remark of Mr. Holmes of South Carolina, justify this alarm.

The New York Courier and Enquirer of Saturday we regret to see, has an article in favor of annexation, in the introduction to which that paper says:

"Our Washington correspondent some days since, expressed the conviction that Mr. Tyler had signed such a treaty, and we have learned from another and very high source, that it is quite probable such a Treaty is in existence.—But we have not seen any thing which warrants the supposition that it has been sent to the Senate, or that that body would assent to it; on the contrary, we have good reason to believe that it would not sanction any such proceeding; and there the matter must end for the present."

The very intelligent and shrewd Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia North American, of date 14th inst., has the following interesting observations:

There is again a sort of vague alarm on foot about Texas. The Annexation has taken another sudden start, borrowed, perhaps, from the shove given just now to the other great Democratic measures—the new Workingman's Tariff, Sub-Treasury, &c. In the vortex, the whirl of these, Annexation too has been caught, and reels along with their impulse, not its own.

The story is, that when the State Department came into Mr. Nelson's hands, he found there measures ripe for a treaty of union with Texas, and the Convention ready drawn. It is further averred that the matter now rests there, for the coming in of Mr. Calhoun.

Thus far, the thing concurs with all my own previous conjectures of what Mr. Upshur had been about. I have never heard any question that the Cabinet had, at the beginning, matured such a measure, and that it was negotiating it, through these frequent despatch-bearers, that we have been hearing about. But there is a further idea current with many to-day, which stands upon a very different footing of credence.

The "Democracy," it seems, are much persuaded that they can carry the measure, with a rush, not only through the House, but the Senate. They pretend to say that they have "counted noses" there, and that there is a majority for annexation.

Now, this is ridiculous in the extreme. In the first place, nobody is going for so wild and so mischievous a thing, so faithless as well as rash, except for the purposes of a party. Dare all the Van Buren Senators even go such a length? I doubt. Perhaps the New Hampshire men may: but can Silas Wright? Can Buchanan and Sturgeon? Can the Ohio, the Illinois, the Indiana men? Hardly. Then, on the other side, what Whig can be expected to plunge the country into a thing so disastrous, for the sake of obliging the contrivers of dissension at home and a bloody and shameful war abroad? I am convinced that *not a Whig vote* will be given for it, north or south; and I speak understandingly. In a word, I do not believe it is possible to muster in the Senate as many as 18 votes in favor of the thing.

If this writer is correct there is no danger of the nefarious scheme being consummated.—We have no direct intelligence from Washington, later than Friday evening. News from that quarter will be looked for with the deepest interest.

MR. WEBSTER ON ANNEXATION.

The last number of the Massachusetts Spy contains a letter from DANIEL WEBSTER, in reply to a communication addressed to him by a large number of the citizens of Worcester county, requesting his opinion on the subject of the proposed annexation of Texas to the United States. Mr. WEBSTER's letter occupies more than two columns in the Spy. It is full, frank and explicit, and expresses views which might be expected from a liberal, patriotic American statesman. Mr. WEBSTER refers to a speech which he made at a political meeting in New York in 1837, when it was understood that a proposition was about to be made to admit Texas into the Union. In this speech, after a powerful and lucid argument, he comes to the following conclusions:

'I see, therefore, no political necessity for the annexation of Texas to the Union; no advantages to be derived from it; and objections to it, of a strong, and in my judgment, decisive character.

I believe it to be for the interest and happiness of the whole Union, to remain as it is, without diminution and without addition."

These opinions, says Mr. WEBSTER, *remain entirely unaltered*. He next refers to the Constitutional objections, examines at some length the cases of Louisiana and Florida, and arrives at the following conclusions:

"I am certainly of opinion, with Mr. Jefferson, Mr. Madison, and Mr. J. Q. Adams, and other eminent men, that *the Constitution never contemplated the admission of new States: formed out of the territories of foreign nations*; and while I admit, that what has been done in regard to Louisiana and Florida must now be considered as legally done, yet I do not admit the propriety of proceeding farther, and admitting not a territory ceded by a foreign nation, but a foreign nation itself, with all its obligations and treaties, its laws and its institutions, into the number of the States which compose this Union."

Letter from Gen. Hamilton.

We copy the following letter, not because we approve of *all* its sentiments, but because of its great interest. Gen. HAMILTON writes as a South Carolina nullifier, a slaveholder, and friend of free-trade; yet he writes with a great amount of good feeling, generous sentiments and ardent patriotism. While *he* hopes, doubtless, that the "portentous agitation of the slave question" may be hushed by the North acquiescing in silence to its perpetuated existence, *we* hope it may be hushed by the enlightened and Christian action of the South, in breaking speedily every yoke of bondage—May Heaven direct to the best and happiest result.

The letter is copied from the Columbus (Geo.) Enquirer, and written in answer to an invitation from the Muscogee Clay Club to participate with them in the ceremonies attendant on the reception of Mr. CLAY at that place:

OSWICHEE BEND, RUSSELL CO. ALA., March 4 1844.

MY DEAR SIR—On returning from Savannah to this place, I had the pleasure to receive your kind favor of the 26th ult., enclosing an invitation of the Muscogee Clay Club to be present at the reception of Mr. Clay at Columbus, on the 11th inst.

I very much regret that the necessity for a short, but urgent visit to Texas, will compel me to leave home for New Orleans on the 8th inst. I shall, therefore, have to deny myself the sincere gratification which their invitation so acceptably promises.

You do me no more than justice in supposing that the very high estimate which I have long since formed of Mr. Calhoun's eminent qualifications for the government of this country should in no degree interfere with my cordial disposition to do honor to the distinguished individual who is about to visit you.

It is true, that however much I may have differed with Mr. Calhoun on a mere financial question, which at one time more materially divided the country than at present, yet I have always recognized in his admirable genius, consummate ability and acknowledged moral worth, those resources for high public service which in any station would confer security and renown on his country. But it seems that the usual organs of the party to which he is supposed to belong, whether accredited or not, have so far pronounced a different judgment, as probably to postpone his claims in favor of another distinguished candidate; and certainly according to all the tokens of party organization, it appears that the Baltimore Convention will perform no other office but to register an edict which has already gone forth, and that, like Maelzel's celebrated automaton trumpeter, this curious piece of mechanism has been especially wound up to sound a particular note. Whether this note will be in accordance with the sentiment of the people of the United States remains to be seen.

My own bosom testifies to the truth of a remark that you most justly make, in the letter you have done me the honor to address me, that the preference which I have expressed for my distinguished fellow countryman, Mr. Calhoun, is in no degree inconsistent with the personal friendship I entertain for Mr. Clay, or of the just appreciation which I have formed of his ability and patriotism during a service for several years with him, in the Congress of the United States, often in an excited opposition in which we are best able to estimate the worth and power of those with whom he may be associated.

I became acquainted with Mr. Clay in the session of 1823, when he filled the chair of Speaker of the House of Representatives. Although at that time a young member, yet through his kindness and partiality, I was placed at the head of one of its influential committees. Our acquaintance ripened into the strongest social intimacy, which continued without abatement, until the formation of that great party which was constituted to effect the election of Gen. Jackson to the Presidency of the United States. It is known to you we took different sides. I felt myself, in the angry contest which marked that great public convulsion, gradually separated from him.—Although I never indulged in the smallest personal abuse and denunciation of this gentleman—which would have been so utterly inconsistent with our former relations—yet, after the election of Mr. Adams to the Presidency, I was in the habit of passing Mr. Clay, in the streets of Washington, without even a distant recognition—for I had then the folly to regard an opponent of Gen. Jackson almost as a public enemy of the country. Such is the madness of party! These relations continued till I was summoned by Mr. Randolph to attend him to the field, under Mr. Clay's challenge, in consequence of the flagrant insult which he had offered him in the Senate of the United States, in conjunction with your lamented and gallant fellow countryman Col. Tattnal, at that time a member of the House of Representatives from Georgia. There are some circumstances connected with this duel which have never been made public, which, as they are honorable both to the living and the dead, I hope I may be pardoned in relating. I do not think they will render Mr. Clay's reception less cordial and enthusiastic, among a people who, if they cherish romantic, and, as they are called false notions of honor, are at the same time alive to the testimonies of a gallant, generous and feeling spirit.

The night before the duel, Mr. Randolph sent for me in the evening. I found him calm, but in a singularly kind and confiding mood. He told me that he had something on his mind to tell me. He then remarked, "Hamilton, I have determined to receive—without returning Clay's fire; nothing shall induce me to harm a hair of his head; I will not make his wife a widow, or his children orphans. Their tears would be shed over his grave, but when the sod of Virginia rests on my bosom, there is not, in this wide world, one individual to pay this tribute upon mine." His eyes filled, and resting his head upon his hand, we remained some moments silent.

I replied, "my dear friend," (for ours was a sort of posthumous friendship, bequeathed by our mothers,) "I deeply regret that you have mentioned this subject to me, for you call upon me to go to the field and to see you shot down, or to assume the responsibility, in regard to your own life, in sustaining your determination to throw it away. But on this subject a man's own conscience and his own bosom are his best monitors. I will not advise, but under the enormous and unprovoked personal insult you have offered Mr. Clay I cannot dissuade. I feel bound however to communicate to Col Tattnal your decision." He begged me not to do so, and said, "he was very much afraid that Tattnal would take the studs and refuse to go out with him." I however sought Col. Tattnal, and we repaired, about midnight, to Mr. Randolph's lodging, whom we found reading Milton's great Poem. For some moments he did not permit us to say one word in relation to the approaching duel; and he at once commenced one of those delightful criticisms, on a passage of this Poet, in which he was wont so enthusiastically to indulge. After a pause, Col. Tattnal remarked, "Mr. Randolph, I am told that you have determined not to return Mr. Clay's fire; I must say to you, my dear sir, if I am only to go out to see you shot down, you must find some other friend." Mr. Randolph remarked that it was his determination. After much conversation on the subject, I induced Col. Tattnal to allow Mr. Randolph to take his own course, as his withdrawal, as one of his friends, might lead to very injurious misconstructions. At last, Mr. Randolph, smiling said, "well Tattnal, I promise you one thing, if I see the devil in Clay's eye and that with malice prepense he means to take my life, I may change my mind." A remark I knew he merely made to propitiate the anxieties of his friend.

Mr. Clay and himself met at 4 o'clock the succeeding evening on the banks of the Potomac. But he saw "no devil in Clay's eye," but a man fearless, and expressing the mingled sensibility and firmness which belonged to the occasion.

I shall never forget this scene as long as I live. It has been my misfortune to witness several duels, but never saw one, at least in its sequel, so deeply affecting.

The sun was just setting behind the blue hills of Randolph's own Virginia. Here were two of the most extraordinary men our country in its prodigality had produced, about to meet in mortal combat.—Whilst Tattnal was loading Randolph's pistol I approached my friend, I believed for the last time; I took his hand; there was not in its touch the quivering of one pulsation. He turned to me and said, "Clay is calm but not vindictive. I hold my purpose, Hamilton, in any event: remember this"—On handing him his pistol, Col. Tattnal sprung the hair trigger. Mr. Randolph said, "Tattnal, although I am "one of the best shots in Virginia, with either a pistol or gun, yet, I never fire with the hair trigger; besides, I have a thick buckskin glove on, which will destroy the delicacy of my touch, and the trigger may fly before I know where I am." But, from his great solicitude for his friend, Tattnal insisted upon hearing the trigger. On taking their position, the fact turned out as Mr. Randolph anticipated; his pistol went off before the word, with the muzzle down.

The moment this event took place, General Jesup, Mr. Clay's friend, called out that he would instantly leave the ground with his friend, if this occurred again. Mr. Clay at once exclaimed it was entirely an accident, and begged that the gentleman might be allowed to go on. On the word being given, Mr. Clay fired without effect, Mr. Randolph discharging his pistol in the air. The moment Mr. Clay saw that Mr. Randolph had thrown away his fire, with a gush of sensibility, he instantly approached Mr R. and said, with an emotion I never can forget, "I trust in God, my dear sir, you are untouched; after what has occured, I would not have harmed you for a thousand worlds." Deeply affected by the scene, I could not refrain from grasping Mr Clay by the hand, and said, "My good sir, we have been long separated, but after the events of today, I feel that we must be friends forever."—*We have been so.*

I do not know that I should have referred to this transaction, if I did not believe this last incident had no small influence on an important public event in Mr. Clay's life. I allude to the celebrated compromise on the action of the tariff of 1828, by the Senate of South Carolina.

I need not recapitulate the circumstances which precipitated that measure, or the fearful situation in which the country was placed; when Mr. Clay and Mr. Calhoun, standing as it were, over the troubled water, approached nearer to each other to still the angry flood—Apart from all public considerations, which could adequately find their origin in his own patriotism, I have always believed, although pride and delicacy have hitherto forbid an explanation, that the touch of our hands on the old battle field, on the banks of the Potomac, was not without its influence on Mr. Clay, when uniting his exertions to those of Mr. Calhoun, to compose this seemingly disastrous quarrel, he took an anxious and friendly estimate of what he deemed the difficulty of my own position. But in the vicissitudes of all human things, how strangely the relations of party had been changed. Here, on the one hand, was Gen. Jackson, to whom South Carolina had dedicated the embodied spirit of all her sons, beleaguering her with his troops, and Mr. Clay, who had been the unspared object of her reproach, striving to avert a conflict!

I feel, sir, that the country owes him a large debt of gratitude for his exertions at this conjuncture, and that the South has never done him justice. I desire not to be misunderstood. There was no day in the week, Sunday's excepted, on which the volunteers which I had the honor to command, at that time, in Charleston, would not have gone out and have given Gen. Jackson's regulars battle, if this was to have decided the issue, notwithstanding our just appreciation of the skill and gallantry of the distinguished officer to whom their command had been confided, and who, on a trying occasion, added to his known valor so benignant a desire for peace and conciliation. But we knew that on the discharge of the first musket, the streets of our city would run with fraternal blood. Mr. Clay lent his hand to stay the torrent Can we then regard with indifference the services such a man rendered at such a time.

You will permit me to remark that I now take no part in the politics of the country. I have not voted for five years at an election, nor do I know that I shall vote for the next five years to come. Engaged in an anxious and ardent effort to pay my debt by tilling the soil on the banks of this river, the sunny acclivity of public honors has no attractions for me—I seek the valley, and prefer the shade. There was a time when I might have cherished other aspirations, but that time has gone forever—Retired, therefore, from the contest of parties, I think my very position makes me a witness beyond exception. But still my opinions may be of very little value—such as they are, you are entitled to them.

I believe Mr. Clay's election is about as probable as any human event, in futurity, can well be. A vista of renown will be opened to him, which has awaited the administration of no previous President, since that of the "father of our country." If he is able, by his commanding influence, to arrest in Congress the portentous agitation of the slave question, and to fix the tariff firmly on the basis of the principles of *his own* compromise, he will, in saving his country, have reaped his own harvest, abundant and fructifying, now and forever. I know no man who has more of the instrumental means to perform this high function than himself

I believe, in the splendor of a yet unclouded genius, his ambition will be on a level with the august position he is likely to occupy. God grant that it may be so.

That man must have a limited sight, and strong nerves, who does not see, or seeing does not feel, that the country has to pass through a valley encompassed with clouds and darkness. The crisis requires a gifted sagacity and the highest moral courage. Mr. Clay has these

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

PITTSBURGH—MARCH 21, 1844.

Neville B. Craig, Esq.

This gentleman, laboring under the mortification of an unexpectedly small vote, his ambitious projects blighted, and his course almost universally and severely condemned, not only by Whigs, but by those old and sterling Antimasons of the county who have heretofore respected his opinions, has turned his splenetic and revengeful wrath upon us, in the columns of the Chronicle. He will be sadly disappointed if he expects to lead us into a personal controversy. We have seen enough of the evil effects of such a course in his own example, to warn us of the rocks on which he has wrecked his own self-respect and the respect of the community.

If there were anything in his article worthy of reply, he has placed himself beyond the reach of the ordinary courtesies of life by becoming the filth-carrier for PHILLIPS and BIDDLE. His pitiful insinuations about what he calls "a dark and suspicious transaction with the Whig masons," and that we are "under bond to the Whig masons who signed his (our) guarantee," show him to be the willing retailer of a cowardly and most malignant slander. He dare not make a *direct* charge. He knows his insinuations are not true. He has the statement of Mr. M. M. GRANT, who knows all about it, to the contrary, and he is in daily intercourse with some of the men he refers to, whose honor is above *taint*, and from whom he could get the fullest information, yet he stoops down into the kennel, and rakes up the filth of such men as PHILLIPS and BIDDLE, and tries to use it as a weapon of offence. True, it is a proper weapon for a convicted libeller, but it ill becomes the grey hairs of one who might have filled an honorable position in society, and who, by this crowning act of meanness, has sunk himself below even contempt.

Had he contented himself with an attack upon our political course, merely, he would have merited a courteous reply, but, as if conscious of the weakness of his cause, and of the depth of his political degradation, he meanly assails our moral character, and uses therefor slanders we doubt not he disbelieves himself. Fallen, low indeed, must Mr. CRAIG be, when he could consent to pollute himself with such weapons, and we pity him too much to take any further notice of him, further than to say, that his late anonymous attacks upon us in the Spirit of Liberty, both editorially and otherwise, have been understood and despised as they deserved. He may hide himself behind the large shadow of his kinsman FLEESON, and shoot his malignant darts, unnoticed by us—They fall harmless at our feet.

The Texas Question.

The National Intelligencer of last Saturday, has an able editorial article on the subject of annexation, which we regret we have not room to copy entire. Its introductory paragraphs are as follows:

In all Governments, but especially in those wherein, as in this Government, the sovereignty of the People is recognized, questions sometimes arise so grave in their nature that, being seriously announced, they command the whole attention of all men of common intelligence, and, disdaining association with the mere party topics of the day or of the age, occupy at once exclusively the public mind. Of this character, if question ever was, is that concerning the annexation of Texas to the United States, now sprung upon the country.

When, early in the present session of Congress, the subject was casually alluded to by us, we were somewhat staggered by the remark of a contemporary—better informed on the subject, it seems, that we then were—that the project was worthy of more serious consideration than we were disposed to give to it. But, still incredulous, no longer ago than the 26th of last month, though our suspicions were not altogether laid, we treated the report of a pending negotiation for "annexation," received by way of Texas and New Orleans, as being most probably "the work of wanton mischief or interested speculation." Little did we even then dream that the influences to which we then alluded, as being employed in agitating the question of annexation, had been seconded by the Executive power of this Government, in the manner and in the extent to which we are forced, by information from different quarters, reluctantly to believe.

Matters have proceeded so far, however, that it is proper that we should state to our readers what knowledge we have recently acquired on this subject, from sources to be relied upon, and endeavor to open their eyes to the dark cloud which overhangs the public peace and the national welfare, if not the existence of this Union.

It is now some months ago—probably not long after the retirement of Mr. Webster from the Department of State—that an overture was made, *by this Government*, through the Secretary of State *inviting* from the Executive of Texas [(Gen. Houston) a proposition for the annexation of Texas to the United States. This overture was, at first, if we understand rightly, rather coolly received by the Chief of the young Republic. But, since the meeting of Congress, the Government of Texas having been again approached—we will not say importuned, though circumstances almost justify the use of the phrase—by the Executive of the United States, General Houston did at length *consent* to negotiate on the subject. The terms of an arrangement between the high contracting parties are already arranged; and, if not already done, they are to be reduced forthwith to the form of a Treaty, through the agency of a Special Minister from Texas, (Mr. Henderson,) who is already on his way to this city for the purpose, if, before this paper goes to press, he have not already arrived.

So far as the President of the United States and the President of Texas are concerned, the Treaty is all but made.

This information has, we confess, filled our minds with humiliation and apprehension.—Humiliation at the unauthorized and almost clandestine manner in which, after having heretofore solemnly rejected, for unanswerable reasons, a proposition for annexation, when sought by the Government of Texas, our own Government has gone a-wooing to that of Texas and solicited its favors; and apprehension of the consequences of the consumation of the Treaty, which the President at least has been made to believe will be promptly ratified by a constitutional majority of the Senate of the U. States.

The sudden occurence of this question, we have already intimated, is one of those occasions of engrossing interest, which, like that of a foreign invasion, or a rebellion at home—a pestilence, or an earthquake—ought to suspend for a time all mere party differences and contentions. It is a question of peace or war, of self-preservation, of national existence, in comparison with which the ordinary topics of party controversy dwindle into absolute insignificance.

The Intelligencer then proceeds to give reasons why Texas should not be annexed to the United States. 1st. It would involve the country in war. 2d. National honor forbids it, so long as the war continues between Mexico and her revolted province. 3d. The territory of the U. States is already large enough. 4th. One-third of the Union forbids the bans, and doubts the constitutional right to annex a foreign State. (The Intelligencer's estimate is too small. Three-fifths of the voters of the United States, we doubt not, are opposed to it.) 5th. The danger of beginning to acquire *foreign* territory—once *begin* where will the *end* be.

After giving these reasons at some length, the Intelligencer quotes from the reply of Mr. FORSYTH, Secretary of State in 1837, to Gen' MECUMAN HUNT, Minister from Texas, who had made a formal proposition for annexation—Mr. FORSYTH declined the proposition for substantial reasons, which the Intelligencer now quotes as yet operative.

We cannot but express our gratification at this firm and just stand taken by the Intelligencer on this deeply important question. We hope it will have that influence on the Whig members of Congress which the high character of that paper gives it a claim to exert. We regret to see, in the United States Gazette, a communication in favor of annexation, attacking the Intelligencer's article. We do not know that the views of the editor accord with those of his correspondent, but at such a time as this when the whole Whig press should speak out boldly in condemnation, we regretted to see any thing in palliation of so dangerous a scheme.

We are happy to say, that the Whig press in the free states, with but two exceptions that we have seen, strongly and energetically condemn the measure of annexation, and more deep and solemn feeling we have never seen manifested in the tone of editorial remarks. We hope this augurs well for the safety of the country.

PENNSYLVANIA AND OHIO CANAL.

Col. DODGE, the principal engineer of the above canal has given notice that the water will be let in from Akron to the junction on the 28th inst. Owing to some new work being constructed between Akron and Cleveland, the entire line will not be in readiness for navigation before the 5th to the 10th of April; by which time it is presumed the Lake navigation will also be entirely unobstructed to the different harbors above Cleveland.

Mr. CALHOUN.—The Baltimore American states, that letters from Washington say that Mr. CALHOUN has accepted the office of Secretary of State.

GALENA ELECTION.

Galena has been considered a strong Van Buren city, but it appears that at a recent charter election the two parties had each full tickets, and that the Whigs succeeded in electing the Mayor and all the Aldermen except one, and that by considerable majorities. These local elections afford an indication of the progress of public sentiment; they are a foretaste of what is to come hereafter. The success of the Whigs in any city or county tends to cheer on their friends elsewhere, and therefore all true Whigs should stand together and act together, and afford to other Whigs the benefit of their example. Mr Smith, the Whig candidate for Mayor, had a majority of one hundred and fifteen votes—*St. Louis New Era.*

THE WARD ELECTIONS.—Elections took place in the Wards and Districts of the city and county yesterday, for constables, Assessors, Inspectors and Judges. The weather was quite unfavorable, being raw and wet throughout the day and evening. There was very little excitement. In several of the Wards there were three tickets—the Whigs, the Van Buren, the Native American. The results, as far as ascertained, are highly favorable to the Whig cause.—*Phil. Inq.*

Two American Vessels taken by Pirates.—Extract from a letter received by a gentleman of Boston, per ship Robert Pulsford, from Manilla: "I have just heard of the loss of the schooners Zephyr, and Anglona, both late of Boston. The Zephyr was bound to Bombay from Canton for a cargo of opium, and had $600,000 in specie on board.

She was taken in the China Sea by pirates and all hands murdered. I have not heard the particulars about the Anglona, but understand that all her crew were murdered."

The Z. was sold to an American in Canton, and the A. to a foreigner.

SPRING FASHIONS.

NO. 39 WOOD STREET,

Third Door below Diamond Alley.

HAVING received from New York the Spring Fashion for HATS, I have now on hand and will continue to manufacture every variety of the most Fashionable Hats, at the very lowest prices.

Persons wishing to purchase neat cheap Fashionable Hats, wholesale or retail, are respectfully invited to call. S MOORE.

March 21, 1844.—d&w1m.

THOMAS WHITE'S

STRAW, FLORENCE BRAID, AND FANCY BONNET MANUFACTORY.

No. 13 COMMERCE STREET, ABOVE FOURTH, **Philadelphia.**

REMOVED from Corner of Seventh and Noble, where also are manufactured the Sea Grass Hats and Neapolitan Bonnets.

Merchants and others wishing to purchase (for cash,) will find it greatly to their advantage to call, the assortment being by far the most extensive, the work superior in quality, and prices as low as any other manufactory in the United States. To confirm these facts, it is only necessary to call and examine.

Philadelphia, March 4, 1844.—m14—w3m.

PHILADELPHIA

Seed and Implement Warehouse.

NOW on hand and for sale, an extensive assortment of Garden Seeds, crop of 1843—grown by the subscriber, and warranted of the best quality, and true to name. Clover and Grass Seeds of all kinds.

Prouty and Mears' Patent Centre Draught Self-Sharpening Ploughs; Prouty and Mears' Subsoil Ploughs; Side Hill and Double Mould Ploughs; Grain and Seed Fans; Hay, Straw and Corn Stalk Cutters; Corn Shellers; Cultivators; Harrows; Dirt Scrapers; Churns; Cheese Presses; Sausage fillers; Meat Cutters; Ox Balls; Bull Rings; Cow Chains; Bill Hooks; Hatchets; Axes; Axe Handles; Grass Shears; Hoes; Rakes; Spades; Shovels; Forks; Garden Trowels; Weeding Forks; Grubbing Hoes; Dock Extractors; Pruning Shears; Saws and Hooks; on hand and made to order from any pattern.

For sale Wholesale and Retail, by

D. O. PROUTY,

176 Market street between 5th and 6th sts.,

March 7, 1844.—m14—w7t. Philadelphia.

H. CHILDS & CO.,

(SUCCESSORS TO ALBREE AND CHILDS,)

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

Boots, Shoes, Leather, Palm Leaf Hats, Straw and Hood Bonnets, &c.,

No. 131 Wood Street, Pittsburgh, Penn'a.

WILL be receiving from the 1st to the 25th of March, upwards of 1,000 cases of Boots and Shoes, Palm Leaf Hats, Bonnets, &c., comprising a splenpid assortment, suitable to the spring and summer sales, all of which having been purchased direct from the manufacturers, at the lowest prices, (and mostly previous to the late advance,) and carefully selected as to quality and sizes, and expressly adapted for the western trade—they respectfully invite their old customers and merchants generally, who visit Pittsburgh, either for the purpose of purchasing or on their way to the Eastern cities, to call and examine their stock, which will be sold on as favorable terms as can possibly be purchased, either in Philadelphia or New York markets.

March 1, 1844.—w7t.

TO the Honorable the Judges of the Court of General Quarter Sessions of the Peace, in and for the County of Allegheny.

THE PETITION OF JOHN BEITLER of Peebles Township, in the county aforesaid, humoly sheweth, that your petitioner hath provided himself with materials for the accommodation of travelers and others, at his dwelling house in the township aforesaid, and prays that your honors will be pleased to grant him a license to keep a Public House of Entertainment; and your petitioner as in duty bound will pray. JOHN BEITLER.

WE, the subscribers, citizens of Peebles Township, do certify that the above petitioner is of good repute for honesty and temperance, and is well provided with house room and conveniences for the accommodation and lodging of strangers and travelers, and that said tavern is necessary.

George Bailey, H. Barker,
P. Reynolds, R. E. Honeywell,
D. Irwin, Samuel Boreland,
C. W. Ernest, P. Winebiddle,
James Burnside, C. Neigley.
John McClintock, George Trimble,

March 14—w3t*

Commercial Record.

Gazette and Advertiser, March 21, 1844.

PITTSBURGH BOARD OF TRADE

COMMITTEE FOR MARCH, 1844.

JAS. MARSHALL..ROBT. BELL..CHAS. KNAP, JR.

Pittsburgh Wholesale Cash Price Current.

CAREFULLY CORRECTED BY LATEST TRANSACTIONS EVERY THURSDAY.

ASHES—℔ lb.
Pots..... — @ 3½
Pearls ..... 4@ 4½
ALE—℔ bbl.
XX Ale..... — @7,00
Common do. — @6,00
AXES—℔ dozen.
Holmes'.... —@12,00
Mann's.....13,00@14,00
ANCHORS—℔ lb.
Juniata ..... 7 @ 8
AXLES—℔ lb.
Axles..... — @10
BATTING—℔ lb.
Superior ..... — @15
Common..... — @10
BUCKETS—machine, by the dozen.
Large size.. — @3,00
Small " ... — @2,50
BEESWAX—℔ lb.
Yellow ..... — @ 26
BLOOMS—℔ ton.
Juniata....60,00 @62,50
CANDLES—℔ lb.
City dipped..... — @ 7
Star ..... — @27
Sperm b'st br's.. — @33
" inferior ... — @33
CASTINGS, Foundry, ℔ lb, net.
Mill work & machinery generally made to order..... — a 3
Bevel'd gear'g do.— a 3½
Light m'chin'ydo.— a 4
Heavy Rolling mill castings do..... — a 3
Cranks & gudgeons under 10 in..... — a 3
over 10 in..... — a 3
[10 ℔ ct. off the following articles for cash.]
Grate Bars..... — a 3
Hol'w ware as'ted— a 3½
Dog Irons..... — a 3½
Sad " ..... — a 6
Tailors & Hatters' Irons..... — a 6
Wagon boxes..... — a 3½
Dearborn " ℔ set.— a6½
Counter we'hts " — a6½
Tea ket'ls, doz..... a 9,00
Waffle Irons.....a12,00
Grates, 24 in. plain straight bar..... a 2,50
24 in. bow fr'nt..... a 2,50
(add or diminish 12½c. per inch for larger or smaller sizes)
COTTON YARNS—
Short reel, ℔ lb.
No. 5 to 10..... — @12
" 11 " 13..... — @20
" 14 ..... — @21
Increasing 1c. ℔ lb. to No. 24.
Long reel, ℔ dozen.
No. 500..... — @10
" 600..... — @ 9
" 700..... — @ 8
" 800,900,1000— @ 7
Coverlet Yarn, lb — @25
Carpet Chain..... — @22
Cotton Twine..... — @26
Candle wick..... — @19
COFFEE—℔ lb.
Java, old white... — @13
St. Domingo.... 6¾@ 7½
Laguayra ..... 8 @ 9
Rio..... 7¾@ 8¾
Havana ..... 7½@ 8
COPPER—℔ lb.
Braziers'..... — @30
Sheathing..... — @30
Bolt..... — @35
Old..... 16 @18
CORDAGE BY COIL—℔ lb. [10 ℔ ct. off these prices for cash]
Manilla..... — @12½
White rope..... — @12
" " tar'd..... — @10
Pack'g yarn fine.— @10
" " com... — @ 9
Ex. l'g hemp bed cords, doz. — @2,75
Long do.... — @2,00
Com. do.... — @1, 0
Hemp plough lines..... — @ 75
40 y'd h'mp b'd cords... — @4,00
40 y'd manilla bed cords. — @3.50
30 do. do .. — @2.63
20 " " ... — @1,75
Manilla pl'ugh lines..... — @1,00
DOMESTICS—℔ yd.
Brown Cottons—
37 Thistle, Nash'a, Appleton, &c. 9 a 9¼
37 Laurel and Brunswick.... — a 9¼
Pittsburgh .... — a 8¾
37 Light..... — a 6¾
3-4 " 5¼a 6
Waltham fine, —a 9¼
33 Bleached.... 8 a 9¼
4-4 do. Long cloths..... 10 a13
Tickings—
33 Saco a10½
Rochester ... a14½
4-4 West Branch, Somerset, &c. 18 a19
Drills—
Brown Boot and Suffolk 9½ a10
Bleached do 10½a11
Prints—
Common ..... 6 a 7
Good style Madder colors.... 8 a14
Merrim'ck & Fall River Blue....11 a11½
DRUGS—By Package.
Aloes ..... 15 @17
Alum..... ¼ @ ¼
Asafœtida .....25 @28
Arrow Root.... 8 @10
Aquafortis ..... 10 @11
Borax, refined..22 @25
Balsam, Peru.2,00@2,25
" Copavia....35 @37½
Brimstone ..... 4½@ 5
Camphor, refined .....1,25@1,30
Chloride of lime by Cask..... 3 @ 9
Cochineal ....1,50@1,62
Cream Tartar...21 @22
Copperas ..... 2 @ 2½
Glue ..... 12 @13
Galls ..... 20 @25
Gum Arabic....31 @37
" Copal..... — @50
" Tragacinth 34 @37½
" Shellac ....16 @18
" Mastic..1,20@1,25
Ipecac..... 75 @87
Jalop, powd'rd..30 @33
Litharge ..... 5½@ 6½
Liquorice Root. 7 @ 8
" Ball..19 @22
Lac Dye..... 25 @23
Magnesia, Carb. 31 @37
Manna, Flake..62 @75
Madder, Umbro. 22 @25
" Com'n. 18 @20
Myrrh, Turkey. 20 @60
Oil, Vitriol.... 4½@ 5
" Castor, ...1,15@1,25
" Cassia.....3,25@3,75
" Cloves.....2,75@3,00
" Lemon.....2,25@3,00
" Peppermint.4,75@5,00
Opium, Turk'y.3,50@4,00
Quinne ..... 2,75@3,00
Rhubard, root.. .63 @75
Sal Ammoniac..20 @25
Saleratus, ref'd. 5½@ 6½
Sal Soda..... 5 @ 6
Senna ..... 18 @20
Tartaric Acid..50 @55
Vitriol, Blue...11 @12
DYE WOOD—℔ lb.
Camwood..... 6½ @ 7
Fustic ..... 2¾ @ 3
Logwood, chip'd 2¾@ 3
ELIPTIC SPRINGS—℔ lb.
Polished ..... — @12½
FEED—℔ bushel.
Bran ..... 7 @ 8
Shorts ..... 25 @33
FLOUR—℔ bbl. Sup'fine
Monongahela. 3,63@3,70
Lower Virginia & Ohio..... 3,70@3,75
Wagon ..... 3,70@3,75
Rye ..... 2,30@2,25
Buckwheat.... — @3,25
do half d'b'ls 1,75@2,00
FEATHERS—℔ lb.
Kentucky ..... 24 @25
Ohio & Penn'a.. 26 @27
FISH—℔ bbl.
Mackerel,—
No. 1..... — @13,00
" 1 hf bls — @ 7,00
" 2..... 11,00@11,50
" 2 hf bls — @ 6,00
" 3..... 8,00@ 9,00
" 1 kitts. — @ 2,50
Herring, No 1 — @ 6,00
" " 2 — @ —
Salmon, No 1 — @18,00
" " 2 — @17,00
Cod, ℔ lb..... 4½@ 5
Shad..... 850@9,00
FRUIT.
Almonds, Jordan shelled .. —a—
" so't .. " 20 a22
" hard .. " .... —a11
Currants, Zante . —a1
Filberts ..... —a 9
Figs, Turkey.....17 a18
" Malaga.... —a12
Raisins, Muscat. —a—
" Bunch..2,31 a2,33
" Bloom.. — a2,12
Cranberries, bush..a —
Lemons, Sicily, box.....2,50 a3,00
Oranges do..3,50 a4,00
Dried Peaches, bushel..... — a1,37½
do. Apples... 56 a 62
Green " bbl.. 87½a1,25
GLASS.
Black Bottles.
Quart, ℔ gross....@9,00
Pint " ....@7,00
Maderia wine, 5 & 6 to gall.....@9,00
Claret, ℔ gross....@9,00
Window Glass—℔ box—City brands.
8 by 10.....2,75@ 3,00
10 by 12.....3,75@ 4,00
12 by 18.....8,00@ 9,00
Patent do., 10 by 14 to 16by 22 12,00@15,00
Country brands.
8 by 10.....1,37@ 2,00
10 by 12.....2,37@ 3,00
GUNPOWDER—℔ keg.
FFFG.....5,50 a6,00
Eagle, 6½ lbs.. — a3,00
do. dozen 1 lb. canisters. — a7,00
FFFG do.... — a4,00
Eagledo papers — a6,00
Rock powder. 3.50 a4,00
GRAIN—℔ bushel.
Wheat..... 72 a75
Rye ..... — a33
Oats..... — a20
Corn ..... — a40
Barley..... 56 a62½
GINSENG—℔ lb.
Ginseng ..... 20@ 23
HAY—℔ ton, of 2000 lbs.
Timothy..... 7,50 a8,00
Clover ..... — a—
Straw, 100 bdls 3,00 a3,25
HIDES—℔ lb.
Missouri..... 9 a12
Spanish..... 15½a17½
do. salted..... 10 a13
do. kips ℔ skin 1,25 a1,62
Green ..... — a 3½
HEMP—℔ ton.
Kentucky, dew rotted ..... —a90,00
Missouri do.. —a90,00
HOPS—℔ lb.
First sort, '43... — a—
INDIGO—by Package.
Bengal, lb.... 1,75 a1,87
Spanish Float. 1,37 a1,45
Manilla..... 1,20 a1,25
IRON, Juniata, ℔ lb.—[The following are from the Card, and are for the usual four months time. Discount for cash, 5 ℔ ct. The extremes given comprehend all intermediate sizes and prices.
FLAT BAR.
1½ in. to 4½ by ½ to 1 in..... — a33
5-16 by 3½ in ..... — a4
2½ to 4½ by ¼ in.... — a3
1½ to 2 by ¾ in... — a4
1 to 1½ by ¼ to 1-16. 4½a5
All under..... 5½a7
ROUND & SQUARE IRON.
1 to 1½ (from bloom) — a3
1⅜ to 2¼ (Piled).... 4½a4
2⅜ to 3½ " 5 a5
⅜ to ¼..... 4½a5
3-16..... — a7
HOOP IRON.
2½ to 4 in. wide..... — 4½
2 to 1½..... 4½a5
All under..... 5½a7
SHEET IRON.
Nos 22 to 26, wi. ga. 7½a8½
" 16 " 20 " ..6½a7
" 13 " 17 " ..6½a6¾
BOILER IRON.
¼ and 3-16 in ..... —a6
..... —a6
Nail Rods..... —a6
Deck & Spike rods.. —a5
Plough Slabs..... —a4
" wings ..... —a5
Boiler Rivets..... —a7
LEAD—℔ lb.
Missouri Pig.... — a 3¾
Bar ..... — a 4
LEATHER—℔ lb.
Sole Baltimore..20 a22
" New York..18 a20
" damaged ..15 a17
" slaughter ..20 a24
Skirting 23 a25
Harness, black...20 a23
Bridle, black, ℔ doz. sides..30,00a36,00
Russet do....36,00a42,00
Upper, finish'd.24,00a30,00
Kips, " ..24,00a36,00
Calf skin, " ..15,00a26,00
Lace leather. 18,00a —
N. Eng. Seating No. 1 ℔ doz 45,00a —
" 2 " ..35,00a —
" 3 " ..25,00a —
Sheep Skins..... 2 a 5
LUMBER—From Pile.
Pine, clear, inch, 1000 ft... —a17,00
" com. " .. —a 7,50
" clear 1¼ " .. —a25,00
" com. 1¼ " .. —a11,50
" clear 2 " .. —a31,00
" com. 2 " .. —a15,00
" flooring clear 1 in. do.... —a28,00
" " com.... —a15,00
Oak do do... —a25,00
Pine Shingles ℔ 1000..... —a1,75
Laths sawd. 100 —a1,50
MALEABLE IRON,—℔ lb.
Maleable Iron.. — @15
MOLASSES—℔ gallon.
Sugarhouse, Bost. — a45
" N. Orleans.— a40
New Orleans....31 a32
Country ..... — a—
NAVAL STORES.
Rosin ℔ bl... — a3,00
Pitch " .. — a4,00
Tar, Alle'ny.. — a—
" N. Car'na.. — a4,00
Turpentine, gal. .50 a55
Varnish, Copal. .1,75a2,00
NAILS, BRADS, AND SPIKES. ℔ lb. [The following are from the Card, and are for the usual four months time. Discount for cash, 5 ℔ cent.
10d, 2d, 16d, & 20d, nail and brads.....a6½
8d & 9d do.....a6½
6d & 7d do.....a6½
5d nails.....a6½
4d " a6
3d " a7
2d " a10½
3, 3½ 4 & 4½ in. spikes..a5½
5 5½ & 6 " ..a5
3 3½ & 4 in wrought" ..a9
4½ & 5 " " ..a8
4 & 6 " " ..a7½
6, 7 & 8 " " ..a7¼
OAKUM—℔ lb.
Pittsburgh..... @ 8
OILS—℔ gallon.
Linseed ..... 75 a 80
Lard, City... 56 a 65
Olive a5 50
Sperm, bleach. 1,10a1,15
" unbleach'd .1,05a1,10
" Fall 95 a1,00
Whale .....70 a 75
Tann'rs ℔ bl. 18,00a24,00
PAINTS—℔ lb.
Prus. Blue.....1,00a1,25
Lampblack.....6½a 7
Span. Whiting....1¾a 2
Chrome Green...50 a55
" Yellow No 1 33 a35
" " No. 2.... 25 a28
Bruns'ck Green. 15 a20
White Lead dry..6½a 7
" in oil, pure, k'g 1 65a1,75
" " No. 1....1,45a1,50
Red Lead..... 7 a 8
Yellow Ochre....2½a 3
Ven. Red..... 4½a 5
Verdigris 34 a38
PIG METAL—℔ ton.
Allegheny, very hard....27,00a28,00
" middling 23,00
" soft 28,00a29,00
Hanging Rock, hot blast. 28,00a29,00
" cold " ..23,00a29,00
Ten'ee best ..... a ....
" inferior..... a ....
PLASTER PARIS,—℔ ton.
Plasterl'aris. 13,00a20,00
PROVISIONS.
Bacon Hams..... 5½
" Shoulders....a 5½
" Sides..... a 4½
Hog round, city cured..... a 4½
" country cured.... a 4
Lard No. 1, kegs... a 5½
" " 2, " ....a 5
" " 1, bbls..5 a 5½
Butter, No. 1, keg 5 a 5½
" " 1, roll 8 a 8½
Cheese, Western Reserve 4½a 5
" Goshen..... a...
" Pine Apple ..... a...
Crackers, Pittsb.
Water, ℔ bbl....a3,50
Do Butter " a4,25
POTATOES—℔ bushel.
Mercer..... 45 a50
Neshannocks ...20 a25
RAGS—℔ lb.
Country mixed.....a 2½
" good white.... 3½a3¾
RICE—℔ lb.
Rice 5a4½
SALT—℔ bbl.
No 1 afloat.... 80 a 87½
" 1 in store at 1,12½
" 2 afloat ..... a ....
Table doz box 1 50 a2,00
SEEDS—℔ bushel.
Clover..... 4,75a5,00
Timothy 1,25a1,37
Flaxseed..... 90 a1,00
SPICES—℔ lb.
Cloves a35
Cassia in Mats.....a26
Ginger a10
Nutmegs..... a1,25
Pepper a12½
Alspice..... a13
SNAKEROOT—℔ lb.
Virginia ..... —a—
Seneca 35 a45
SOAP—℔ lb.
Pitts'gh yellow.....a 5
Cincinnati " ..... a 5
Chillicothe " ..... a 5
Pitts'gh brown..... a 4½
Cincinnati " ..... a 4½
Chillicothe " ..... a 4
Castile ..... a...
Starch—℔ lb.
Pitts'gh No. 1..... a 6½
Cincinnati " ..... a 7
STEEL: Foreign, ℔ lb. [Discount for cash, interest of the amount for 6 months.]
Cast & shear....17½a18¾
do. single..... 16 a17
Best German..... a12½
" Eagle..... a10¾
" Hoop L..... a14¾
Pittsburgh Manufacture
Cast Steel..... a16
Shear single..... a...
" double ..... a...
" treble ..... a...
German Steel..... a10
English blister..... a12½
American " a5½
Spring..... 5¾a 6½
SPIRITS—℔ gallon.
Brandy, Bordx 1,50 a2,00
" Rochelle..1,75 a2,25
Rum, Jamaica, 4th proof..... a1,50
" N. O..... a1,00
" N. E. 1st p'f... .40 a 50
Gin, Hol'nd ..1,40 a1,50
SPELTER—℔ lb.
Spelter ..... @10
SHOVELS & SPADES, ℔ doz. [10 ℔ ct. off these rates for cash—all the shovels & spades are tilt-hammered.]
Devonshire, steel point..... a 9,00
Canal " a10 00
" " ..... a 7,00a 8,00
Coal no 1 & 2..... a10,00
Collier " ..... a 6,00
Socket " .. 4,50a 5,00
Grain " a10,00
SPADES.
No. 1 " .....a 9,50
" 2 " .....a 9,00
" 2 com'n.....a 7,00
" 1 steel.....a 9,00
" 2 & 3 ".....a10,00
MANURE FORKS.
4 prong bright....a10,00
" " ..... a 9,00
" black.....a 9,00
" " ..... a 8,00
" hay, bright ...a 6,00
" " black....a 5,00
Hoes .....a 4,00
Clay Picks.....a10,00
Mattocks a12,00
Frows .....a 6,00
Sprout'g hoes....a 8,00
SUGAR.
N. O. prime hhd..—a 7¼
" fair " ...6¾a 7
Havana, white, lb....a11
Brazil " a10½
Loaf, No. 1 " a14½
" 2 " a13
" 3 " a12
Pulv'ized, Phila a14
PEAS—℔ lb.
Imperial..... 50 a75
Gunpowder 45 a70
Y. Hyson..... 40 a50
Pouchong..... 51 a75
TINPLATE.
IX ℔ box a9,50
TALLOW—℔ lb.
Rendered..... a 5½
Rough ..... a 4
Soap Grease 3½a4½
TOBACCO—℔ lb. [10 ℔ cent off for cash to manufact'd Tobacco.]
Segar Leaf..... a...
Manufact'rs do..... a...
Ladies' Twist..... a 9
Plug in kegs ..... a 7
" in boxes..... a15
6 twist ..... a 5½
Cavendish ..... a 4½
12s Lump in box.. a13
8s " " a14
16s " " a14
Scotch Snuff....16 a 18
Rappee " a13
Cut & Dry ½ lb pap... a15
VICES—℔ lb.
Solid Boxes..... @15½
WINES—℔ gallon.
L. P. Madeira. 2,00a3,00
L. P. Teneriffe. 1,00 a1,50
Lisbon..... 75 a1,50
Dry Malaga....65 a 70
Sweet " 62½a 65
Marseilles ....70 a 65
Port..... 1,00a2,00
Calabria..... 65 a 75
Claret, box...3,50 a5,00
WOOL—℔ lb.
Full blood..... a35
" " a31
" " a28
" & com'n..... a25
Pulled..... a25
ZINC—℔ lb.
Sheet..... 11 @12½

Summary and Review of the Pittsburgh Markets, for the week ending

Wednesday Evening, March 20th. } GAZETTE & ADVERTISER OFFICE, }

REMARKS.—Since our last report the Pennsylvania Canal has opened, and business upon it to some extent been prosecuted, but it has not had any particular effect upon the market that we have noticed. Of those articles liable to be influenced by the opening of this great artery of commerce, such as flour, fruit, seeds, &c, the stock and receipts are too light to admit of large adventures on eastern account; and of others, such as ashes, their unfitness for eastern markets does and will prevent shipments. There is a good improvement on the whole, for the week, notwithstanding several days of very disagreeable weather—at present it is raining and does not promise well.

RIVERS, STEAMBOATS AND CANALS.—The high water which operated to some extent against boating on the Allegheny is standing, and we have a stage of water equal to all necessities in the three rivers. We have at present 10½ feet water in the channel. Western waters were at last dates generally in good order. The Upper Mississippi had 4½ feet water on the Lower Rapids and rising—the river entirely open to Galena. The Missouri in good navigable order. At Nashville on the 11th there were 3 feet water on the Shoals. The Tennessee low and falling. The Wabash low. From this city to New Orleans there is now a sufficient stage of water for the first class boats. The arrivals for the week have been 46; the departures 43.

CANAL TOLLS.—Perhaps never since the Pennsylvania Canal was opened, and responsible men were induced to engage on it in the business of Carriers, have *they* and the *public*, been so shamefully used as they have been this year by the present Board of Canal Commissioners. This is the 20th day of March, the whole line of Canal and Railroads to Philadelphia is in operation, and the Tariff of Tolls is only just now settled, but *not yet* received here, a matter of the greatest importance not to the Transporters merely, but to the State finances. A knowledge of the tolls is necessary to shippers throughout the west, that they may have some definite idea of the cost of freight to the seaboard by this route; but our Canal Commissioners instead of settling the matter, and giving transporters time to advise their customers, have been putting it off and off from day to day till this time, so that what might have been gained by the early opening, is lost by their extraordinary indolence, if, indeed, the delay be not irreparable. A curious set of men these to be in such a responsible office. If this is a specimen of their business character, they had better resign, and allow more competent men to discharge their duties.

The reduction on Coal amounts to just nothing at all—the new rates are just as prohibitory as the old. The Transporters stated to the Board the definite tolls which would enable them to contract for the 8000 tons of Bituminous Coal wanted by the Philadelphia Gas Works—but all to no purpose—the reduction is null for all the good it will do. We are yet unable to advise our Western readers what the Tolls will be, and consequently the rates of freight, as we have not received or seen a copy of the revised scale. The old scale governs till the new one is in force.

ASHES.—The market has been without movement since our last report. Had we an Inspector, the renewal of canal navigation would doubtless have made some stir, but as matters are, no shipments of any account are making, and as for orders from the east they never come here. We wonder when our merchants will see their own interest sufficiently clear to have inspectors appointed not only for ashes but flour, lard, butter, &c., &c. We quote Pots at 3½, and Pearls 4¾a4¾c.

BEESWAX.—The receipts this week have been very light. It is in very active demand at 26c.—we have a few sales at that.

CANDLES.—We mentioned last week that a manufactory of Star Candles was about going into operation. We have since been informed of another in contemplation. We have no change to notice.

COTTON YARNS.—Are very firm at quotations. A number of Western merchants, who thought to do better by going east, have called, on their return, and purchased yarns; convinced by actual examination that they could not do as well there as in this city—that is proof enough of the cheapness of this market.

DEER SKINS.—Are in demand. We quote from 9 to 12½ as in quality.

FLOUR.—The sales we have noticed through the week all ranged from $3.68 to 3,75—principally from $3,70 to 3,75, at which figures all the latest sales from boats and wagons were made. The receipts are mostly for shipping—from the country very few—what is offered in that way is immediately picked up by retail dealers. At $3,70 here, $1 toll to Philadelphia, and $4,62½ there, there is no encouragement to buy for shipping.

In Baltimore the same heaviness exists, and it is dull at $4,37½a4,50. The stock of Western and Southern in New York is over 175,000 brls., and the English orders in market mostly limited to $4,50—Besides, there are immense quantities on the Lakes ready to go forward on the opening of the Erie canal. The prospect eastward does not warrant the present prices here, and unless some improvement takes place, there must be a decline here as soon as the roads become good.

When shall we have a flour inspector? The want of one seriously injures the city as a Flour market. Pitts'gh is behind every other city of any importance in the Union. Eastern orders are not sent here for the reason—Pittsburgh flour has no character, and until eastern merchants have something to depend on they will not risk purchases. Had we one or more *good* inspectors, we have every reason to believe a large trade in Flour would centre here which now goes by us and through other channels. Who will make a move in this reformation?

FEATHERS.—The demand for Feathers is very active, but we do not know of a single lot of any size in the city—the market is quite bare.

FRUIT.—Green—Apples are selling from boats at 87½a1,25, as in quality. Some demand exists for towns along the canal, and sales for shipment have been making. We quote from store at $1a1,50—Dried—Peaches, halves, are in demand at $1,25a 1,37½—mostly at the latter price. Some held at $1,50, but except in a retail way we know of no sales above 1,37½. Apples are in demand at 56c—Of Cranberries we know of none in first hands, and the few held are for retail.

GROCERIES.—We have no new feature to notice in the market. Sugar is selling freely at 7c. by hhd. for a prime article, and firm. Holders are indisposed to sell any but an inferior article at less—63c. was refused for a considerable lot. We quote to embrace from good fair to strictly prime, 6¾7¼c. The sales of N. O. in this market are lower than in Baltimore, where an advance of ½a¾c. was obtained last week—sales to the trade early in the week are quoted at 7¼a7¾, and none less; and holders were asking 7¼a7¾—for choice parcels a fraction higher. (March 15th.) Of coffee the stocks are very heavy, and prices firm. Molasses we quote in good casks at 32c., as the general asking price. We are informed by an intelligent merchant, who has promised us some interesting statistics of the sugar trade, that the receipts of Sugar and Molasses from Jan'y 1st to March 13th, fall short about 1000 hhds. Sugar, and 1000 brls. Molasses, compared with the same period last year.

GRAIN.—The receipts of Wheat are quite small, and but few contracts for delivery are making—we quote 72a75c. Corn, 40c. Oats, 20c. Barley, 56 a 2½—but little is yet to come in. All kinds of Grain are scarce and in demand.

LEAD.—We quote Missouri Pig at 3¾c., and quiet. It is quoted at $2,90

PITTSBURGH—MARCH 18, 1844.

The Special Congressional Election.

The result is altogether of the most cheering character: and the friends of free-labor and the tariff, in this District, have much reason to congratulate each other on the auspicious result. While the Antimasons and Whigs are rejoicing and looking forward to fresh and more glorious victories, the Locofocos are overwhelmed with consternation. They do not care so much for the defeat of GARRAM—that is a small matter—but to their dismay, they find that the Union between the Antimasons and Whigs has been ratified by the people, and is now firmly cemented. The diversion made in their favor by the Liberty party, even with the assistance of the dissatisfied and the factious, has availed them nothing, and they can but look forward to continued disaster and defeat hereafter,

We would suggest to the Antimasons and Whigs of this county to embrace the present opportunity of cheerfulness and buoyancy of feeling, to take steps to thoroughly organize our party for the fall elections. We may throw out some hints on this subject on a future occasion. It is now quite evident that our organization is too loose, and that we can add largely to our vote, by perfecting our arrangements.

PENCILLINGS AT HARRISBURGH, FOR 1844.

No. LXII.

Correspondence of the Gazette & Advertiser.

HARRISBURGH, March 13, 1844.

MR. WHITE:—The business in both branches of the Legislature has been active, especially in the House. The *Senate* passed several local bills, among which is one granting a new trial to the Flanagans, some time in April next, which was received into the House, this evening, but not acted upon. In the *House*, the Senate bill, districting the city of Philadelphia anew for the choice of additional Select and Common Councilmen, was, after some debate, referred to the committee of the members from the city and county. So that the result will prove as I have before ventured to predict. The committee to whom was referred sundry petitions praying for the erection of a new county out of parts of Westmoreland, &c. reported that they could not agree, with a resolution that the petitioners have leave to withdraw their petitions, &c., and that the committee be discharged from the further consideration of the subject, which was adopted. The "lowest bidder bill" was, after a prolonged debate, finally passed, giving to the individuals claiming to have been elected state printers, under the act of 1843, the right of instituting suit against the Commonwealth, to test the validity of their election, and ascertain the damages sustained by them in being deprived of the beneficial interest of that appointment; yeas 74, nays 18. The revenue bill was taken up in committee of the whole, and made the order of the day for to-morrow. The bill to incorporate the Mutual Insurance Company of Allegheny County was taken up and passed. The bill authorizing the city of Pittsburgh to rebuild the Aqueduct over the Allegheny river was reported from the committee on inland navigation, and an ineffectual attempt made by Mr. Brackenridge to take it up.

"This is a supplemantal bill to the one passed some time since. The bill authorizing the licensing of Oyster houses in Philadelphia, to sell ardent spirits, came up to-day, and old king alcohol took a pretty severe drubbing. The Philadelphia city and county members seem to have a hankering after the "critter," and urged strenuously the *great propriety* of the measure for public convenience, and all that sort of thing, in which they were joined by some of the *elite* of the House; but it was no go. The old veteran was abused to his face, called all kinds of hard names, and finally kicked out of the Hall by a *tie* vote—41 to 41. Some were absent, and some *dodged*. I suppose, that those who dodged felt the importance of keeping *principle* and *practice* together, in these degenerate days.

In the *Senate*, the bill providing for the sale of the public works was taken up and after some discussion postponed, (I believe,) till Friday next.

In removing a stable in one of the alleys in this borough to-day, two skeletons were found *slightly buried*, having been dead apparently a long time. An axe and a shovel, very much rusted, were found along with them. No satisfactory explanation has yet been given of how they came in that place. Z.

IMPORTANT NOMINATIONS.—REUBEN H. WALWORTH, of New York, at present Chancellor of that State, was, on Wednesday last, nominated by the President as an Associate Justice of the U S Supreme Court, to supply the vacancy occasioned by the death of Judge Thompson.

JOHN Y. MASON, of Virginia, at present District Judge of the United States for the Eastern district of Virginia, was also nominated to the Senate on Wednesday for the office of Secretary of the Navy.

THE DISTRIBUTION REPEAL.—The repeal of the Distribution clause, which our readers will find noticed under our Congressional head, the National Intelligencer says will be of "no "present effect, unless, so far as such action "can have any influence, to throw contempt "and scorn upon the right of the old States severally to property in the Public Lands; a right "which none but those who deny to the original "thirteen States the right of proprietorship in "any thing can deny. Look to it, New York "and Pensylvania, and New Hampshire, and "Maryland, and Virginia, and ye other States "who are interested in this question! Look to "it *now*, or you will look too late!"

LYNCH LAW.—The St. Louis Republican of the 8th inst., learns from Jefferson county, Mo., that on Tuesday the 5th instant, about three hundred persons collected at the jail where the negro was confined who murdered the German shoe-maker and his wife, which we noticed on Saturday. After some consultation, the crowd proceeded to the jail, broke it open, took the negro out, placed him in a cart, and proceeded to the spot where the murder was committed. Here a pole was made fast to two saplings—a rope fastened round his neck and to the pole, and the cart drawn away. Thus ended this tragical affair, by an illegal and disgraceful act. We were in hopes we should never again have to record an act of Lynch Law. We cannot conceive what justification these men can find in the aggravated nature of the negro's offence, for a flagrant violation of law on their own part for the purpose of wreaking a sudden vengeance. The negro's offence was of a most aggravated and cruel character, and richly deserved death; yet Christianity would have taught these men the propriety of endeavoring to enlighten his darkened understanding to a sense of his horrid guilt; and of pointing him to the only Refuge for the guilty. Then let the law have taken its course, and he have paid the penalty of the divine edict, that "Whoso sheddeth man's blood, by man shall his blood be shed."

MARYLAND STATE STOCK.—The Baltimore Clipper states that the Stock of the State of Maryland, which about two weeks ago stood at 82 per cent, in the market, receded, as the prospect diminished of the passage of an act for completing the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, to 77 per cent; and since the adjournment of the State Legislature, without having passed any bill for that purpose, or for one or two other measures of much importance to the credit of the State, has gone down to 64, and, the Clipper says, with a downward tendency.

The Baltimore American says that the fall was not caused by the action on the canal, but by the omission of the Legislature to adopt a definite financial policy!

SLAVE TRADE.—This abominable traffic is still prosecuted with activity between Africa and the Island of Cuba. A letter from Havana, of 24th ult, published in the New Orleans Bee, says—

A ship arrived on the coast last week with upwards of one thousand negroes, and it is said that $13,000 were paid to the Captain General so as to allow the landing of them.

Election Overseers of the Poor.

The following is the result of the election held on Friday last for Overseers of the Poor. It will be seen below, by reference to the table, that there were an abundance of candidates, and that a large vote was polled.

E F. Pratt,	570
I J. Ashbridge,	555
Thomas Perkins,	448
James M'Kenna,	439
Alex. Park,	260
John J. Herman,	220
James Hamilton,	220
J. Borbidge,	213
John Wilkin,	125
Joseph Dripps,	116
Jacob M'Clellan,	115
E. Kerr,	115
Patrick Quinn,	110
A. Westervelt,	93
T. Kenny,	46

Messrs. E. F. PRATT and I. J. ASHBRIDGE having the largest number of votes, are therefore elected Overseers of the Poor for the ensuing year.

CONGRESS.

WEDNESDAY, March 13, 1844.

In *Senate*, after some preliminary business, Mr. Buchanan presented a memorial from Western Pennsylvania, asking Congress so to amend the Constitution that the supremacy of God may be acknowledged. Mr. Bagby desired that the motion to receive this Petition should be laid upon the table. Mr. Buchanan hoped not, as there was nothing objectionable in the petition. There were in his State a class of persons who called themselves Covenanters, who would neither vote nor take any part in the Civil affairs of the Government because this supremacy was not acknowledged. They were Christians, and desired that the God of Nature and Revelation should be acknowledged as the God of the People. The memorial was laid upon the table. The Oregon Resolution was postponed until to-morrow, and the Senate adjourned at an early hour.

In the *House*, after some unimportant business was transacted, the *Distribution of the Lands* came up, and the scenes then enacted by the Van Buren Locofoco majority are of so important a character that we copy the Baltimore American account entire, as follows:

Mr. Dromgoole of Va. reported a Bill to repeal the sections of the Act of July, 1842, now in force, and providing for the Distribution of the proceeds from the sales of Public Lands. Mr D. asked that the Bill might be put upon its engrossment.

Mr. Vinton of Ohio said the Bill was very important and moved its reference to the Committee of the Whole.

Mr Payne of Alabama saw no occasion for reference, now that the Committee of Ways and Means had acted upon it.

Mr. Barnard of N. Y. said the motion was most extraordinary. It was proposed to pass the Bill without a word of explanation in its defence. He trusted the House would consider the bill and not pass it without debate.

Mr. Dromgoole said the Bill had been before the House or the Committee since the 4th of January. It had been recommitted to the Ways and Means and was now reported back. The act was well understood in and out of the House. The Distribution policy was well known. It was a favorite principle of the last Congress. His Bill proposed the repeal of the Distribution principle only. It did not touch the Pre-emption principle or the specific appropriations of public land to the new States, Members understood this subject and there was no occasion for debate.

Mr. Harden of Illinois regarded the subject as one of great importance, and it was important in connexion with the Tariff Bill which had been reported. The House might as well pass that bill this hurriedly as this before the house at this time. The subject demanded grave consideration, but if the majority were determined to pass the bill they would do it.

Mr. Bower of Me, contended that there was a useless consumption of time by debate in this House upon all subjects. He was for action instead of deliberation, and to show that he was in earnest, moved the Previous Question, but immediately withdrew it to enable

Mr. McClelland, of Illinois, to answer his colleague (Mr. Hardin.) He, too, contended there was no necessity for debate, and proceeded with a long argument against the policy of distributing the public lands, closing his remarks with a motion for the Previous Question which was seconded, ayes 76, noes 68.

Mr. Carroll of New York, moved to lay the bill upon the table, and called for the yeas and nays.

The vote was a negative one. Ayes 64; noes 110.

The question returned upon ordering the main question, and upon this the vote was, ayes 105, noes 70.

The next question was the engrossment of the bill It was then ordered to be engrossed, ayes 114, noes 63

The next question was, "Shall the Bill pass?" Mr. Barnard remonstrated against the hasty action upon this bill. But ten minutes had been given to its consideration.

Mr. Stewart said that but ten minutes had been given to the discussion here, and the Bill had not been discussed at all by the Committee of Ways and Means. Mr. S protested against the passage of the Bill in such haste. He reminded the House of the connexion this subject had with the Tariff, and particularly with Tariff Bill just reported from the Committee of Ways and Means. The Bill from the Ways and Means Committee would not increase the Revenues of the Country, and the present Tariff would give the country a sufficient sum for the payment of the public debt, and for the payment of all the expenditures of the Government, according to the estimates of revenue received for the two months past at New York if received in a corresponding scale from other ports. The revenues of the year would be but one half if the new Bill passed. Mr. Stewart contended that the Tariff Bill reported last week reduced the duties one fourth, and in some cases one half. It would break down every forge in his state, and destroy almost every manufactory in the country, and injure irreparably every branch of mechanical industry.

Mr. McKay hoped the gentleman would not discuss the Tariff Bill here at this time as there would be an opportunity to do so when the bill came up,

Mr. Stewart contended that he was in order. The bill before the House had reference to the revenues of the country, and he was discussing what would be the effect of this bill and the Revenue Bill upon the Tariff.

The Speaker admitted that it was in order to discuss this Bill and its operations upon the Revenue.

Mr. Stewart went on to refer to the effect of this Bill upon the Revenues in connection with the former Bill reported (on Friday last) to reduce the Tariff. The effect of that Bill would be to destroy the manufactures and to break down the industrial interests of the country. It was just such a bill as the British Parliament would like to pass. It would, by reducing the duties, add to the amount of foreign importations.

Mr. Hale of N. H. rose to call to order, but his friends cried out "go on."

Mr. S. went on and showed that the debt of the country would increase, and the importations increase, while the revenues would diminish. The duties on coal were reduced nearly one half, so on boots, and almost every important article. The Bill proposed to affect the revenue, and it could only do this by adding to the importations.

Mr. S discussed the effect of Free Trade notions upon the country and the laws in relation to reciprocal treaties, showing the injustice of the present arrangements.

Mr. S. was cut off by the expiration of his hour and the floor was given to Mr. Hopkins of Va. who moved the previous question, but withdrew the motion to enable Mr. Henly of Ia. to reply to Mr. S. and speak in opposition to the policy of distribution.

Mr. Henley spoke of state indebtedness and of the Debt of Pennsylvania in particular.

Mr. Morris of Pa. replied in a few words and with much effect, referring to the Democratic Legislature of 1829, when both branches were Democratic, and when both instructed their Senators and requested their Representatives in Congress to vote to distribute the proceeds from the sale of the public lands. It was partly the expectation of obtaining the Land Fund that made Pennsylvania an internal improvement State and increased her debt forty millions of dollars.

A scene of confusion followed, and Mr. Henley moved the previous question, which was seconded, 104 to 70.

The bill was then passed, ayes 113, noes 61

A motion was then made to reconsider but the House refused, and then adjourned.

From the N Y Courier and Enquirer of the 13th

LATER FROM AFRICA.

By the arrival here of Lieut. Ferris, an officer of the U. S. Squadron upon the African Coast, information has been received that three of the vessels composing it, the flag ship Macedonian, Commodore Perry, the sloop Saratoga, Commander Tatnall, and the sloop Decatur, Commander Abbott, have had some warm work upon the Coast in the way of punishing the natives, concerned in the murder of the captain and crew of the schooner Mary Carver, about two years ago.

On the 4th of December last, the three vessels met at Monrovia, and after taking the Governor of Monrovia on board, proceeded down Coast to about 60 or 80 miles below Cape Palmas, and on the 12th landed a force of about 500 officers and men. A council house was erected on the beach, to which on the 13th, the African King and his Interpreter came attended by his people all fully armed, to hold a *palaver*. The "talk" was unsatisfactory, and finally the King, his Interpreter, and the people, turned and ran, but had not proceeded far, before a volley from the American force killed the King, Interpreter and others. The natives fled to a jungle, from whence they continued for above an hour to fire upon the Americans, who returned volley for volley, burned their towns, destroyed their canoes, and then returned to their ships.

On the following day the force again landed a few miles further down, burned five more towns, destroyed a considerable number of canoes, &c. In one of these towns the Register of the Mary Carver was found, also a private letter belonging to the captain of that vessel, and other papers which had clearly belonged to it. The boats again returned to the ships, and a few miles further down a treaty of peace was concluded with another tribe of Africans.

The Saratoga arrived at Madeira on the 20th from Monrovia, and just before she left the latter place, the Rev. Mr. Sawyer, one of the Missionaries stationed about 50 miles below Monrovia, died.

The Barque Roderick Dhu arrived at Monrovia from Providence about the 6th of December.

FIVE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

The Atlantic express packet ship Siddons, Capt. Cobb, has arrived from Liverpool with intelligence to the 11th ult.

The State Trials in Ireland continued. The Chief Justice charged the Jury on the 19th ult and *directly against O Connell and the traversers.*

Appearances look squally for O'Connell.

No change in the price of cotton.

That splendid packet, the Queen of the West, arrived at Liverpool on the 9th ult. She crossed the ocean in fifteen and a half days

A private letter from Rome (19th ult) states that the negotiations for settling the differences between the Court of the Holy See and the Cabinet of St. Petersburgh do not make any progress.

BRITISH PARLIAMENT.

In the House of Commons on the 5th ult., to questions put by Lord Monteagle, the Duke of Wellington stated that the government did not intend to propose any committee of inquiry relating to the Bank of England, because there was sufficient information to legislate upon already before the House; and that they did intend to adopt measures during the present session, for the renewal of the charter of the Bank of Ireland upon principles similar to those of the Bank of England. His grace further remarked, that the renewal of the Bank of Ireland charter depended on circumstances, entirely different from those on which the renewal of the Bank of England charter rests.

IRELAND.

Our accounts from Dublin are to the evening of the 9th ult On the 6th, 7th and 8th, the Court of the Queen's Bench on the State Trials, was occupied in closing the defence, and in the opening of the Solicitor General.—Nothing of any consequence occurred. On Friday the 9th, the twenty-third day of the trials,

The Solicitor General continued his address this morning at 10 o'clock, and concluded about two. The Chief Justice then proceeded to charge the Jury. As far as his Lordship has gone up to post hour, his address is most unfavorable to the traversers. He has characterized the opinions broached as to the Queen's prerogative as seditious, and has altogether agreed in the definition of the law of conspiracy, as laid down by the Crown. It was probable the charge would not conclude that night.

THE DUBLIN CORPORATION.

The following is the answer to the address of the Dublin Corporation, presented on Friday by the Lord Mayor and some of the Aldermen and Town Council. The Queen received the deputation about half-past two o'clock, in the presence of the Duke of Wellington, Sir Robt. Peel, and other members of the Cabinet—"I receive with satisfaction the assurance that sentiments of loyalty and of attachment to my person and crown continue to be cherished by you. The legal proceedings to which you refer are now in progress before a competent tribunal, and I am unwilling to interrupt the administration of justice according to law. It is at all times my anxious desire that any grievance of which my people can justly complain, should be speedily redressed; and I confide in the wisdom of the Parliament of the United Kingdom for the adoption of such legislative measures as may be necessary for that purpose."

FRANCE.

Toulon and Marseilles advices speak of terrific gales in the Mediterranean. Immense quantities of snow had fallen thoughout France.

SPAIN.

Gen. Shelly, Political Chief of Barcelonia, has been appointed Governor of Madrid.

According to the Imparcial of Barcelonia, Prim received his passport for Madrid on the 28th. He has been made Governor of the penal clony of Ceuta, in Africa.

Accounts from Madrid to the 2nd inst, report another insurrectionary movement at Alicant, Valencia, and Salender. Sixty persons, including some of note, had been arrested in the capital.

Robinson Township Clay Club.

A meeting of the friends of CLAY and MARKLE, will take place in Robinson township, at the house of GEN. MARKS in said township, on SATURDAY the 23d inst.. at 3 o'clock. The friends of Clay and Markle of that township are respectfully invited to attend.

March 18.

ABOUT 3 years since my little daughter was attacked with measles, and was under the care of a physician for a long time, and although the measles had left the child, yet she appeared to get no better, but rather grew worse, until the physician gave up the case as hopeless. She lay apparently at the point of death for 15 days; we then gave her a vial of B. A. Fahnestock's Vermifuge, thou h we had very little hope of benefiting her with anything. It operated in a short time, and brought away about 60 worms from five to ten inches long. She immediately began to improve, and in a short time recovered her usual health. WM. ROTCHFIELD,
January 4, 1844. Pitt township.

Last fall I gave a vial of B. A. Fahnestock's Vermifuge to one of my boys about 5 years old, and it took away 140 large worms. WM. WALKER,
March 2, 1844. Plum tp., Allegheny county.
Prepared and sold by
B. A. FAHNESTOCK & CO.,
March 12. Corner Sixth and Wood sts.

ORNAMENTAL PLANTS.
Shrubbery, Evergreens, Grapes, Vines, &c

JAMES WARDROP & Co., Nurserymen and Florists, Manchester, offer for sale a large lot of Ornamental Plants, Shrubbery, Flower Roots, &c., viz: large Shade Trees, suitable for planting on the streets, and Grape Vines, Peach and Apple Trees, English Gooseberries, Currants, Raspberries, running Roses and Vines for covering arbors; Dahlias of the finest varieties; also, a superior assortment of Flower Seeds, imported from the best sources in England. All orders sent to them, or left with Bakewell & Pears, Wood street, will be attended to with fidelity and despatch.
March 12—dlw&w4t.

LATE ARRIVALS FROM ENGLAND

LOGAN & KENNEDY,
IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
HARDWARE, CUTLERY, SADDLERY, &c,
No. 129 Wood Street,
PITTSBURGH,

RESPECTFULLY announce to their customers and Western merchants generally, that they are are now receiving a large and splendid assortment of HARDWARE, CUTLERY, &c., all of which has been purchased for CASH by Mr. Kennedy on his recent visit to the manufacturing towns of Birmingham and Sheffield England, and which we will sell at VERY reduced prices, pledging ourselves to meet any fair Eastern competition. Merchants in the habit of visiting the Atlantic cities, are particularly invited to call.
Pittsburgh, Feb. 26.—dtu&w3mos.

REGISTER'S NOTICE.
ALLEGHENY COUNTY, ss

REGISTER'S OFFICE, February 24, 1844.

NOTICE is hereby given to all Legatees and other persons concerned, that the undersigned Executors, Administrators and Guardians, have filed their respective accounts in the Register's Office of said County, and that they will be presented to the Orphan's Court of said County, for confirmation and allowance, on MONDAY, the 26th day of March next.

The Administration account of Robert S. Cassat, acting Executor of the estate of Col. James Johnston, late of the city of Pittsburgh, deceased.

The Administration account of Margaret Wilson, Administratrix of the estate of Robert Wilson, late of Franklin township, deceased.

The Administration account of John Howell, Executor of the estate of Robert C. Howell, late of Elizabeth township, deceased.

The Administration account of Samuel Johnston, one of the Administrators of the estate of John Porter, late or Pitt township, deceased.

The Administration account of Samuel Wylie, Executor of the estate of Sarah Montgomery, late of Allegheny city, deceased.

The Administration account of John Willock, Executor of the estate of Alexander Willock, Administrator of the estate of John Flowers, late of St. Clair township.

The Administration account of Dr. Z. G. Stewart, Administrator of the estate of William B. Stewart, late of Allegheny city, deceased.

The Administration account of John Peck, Administrator of the estate of George Butler, late of Allegheny city, deceased.

The Administration account of John McMasters, Jr., one of the Administrators of the estate of Joseph Haslett, late of Allegheny county, deceased.

The Administration account of James McGuire, Executor of the estate of Charles Bovard, late of Wilkins township, deceased.

The Administration account of John E. Parke and Robert M. Parke, Administrators of the estate of Alexander Young, late of Reserve township, deceased.

The Administration account of Samuel Gormly, Administrator of the estate of Robert Smith, late of Versailles township, deceased.

The Administration account of Willam Miller, Administrator of the estate of Julius Nelthrop, late of the city of Pittsburgh, deceased.

The Administration account of William Hazlett, Executor of the estate of Joseph McCullough, late of the city of Pittsburgh, deceased.

The Administration account of Susanna Hunker, Administratrix of the estate of John Hunker, late of the city of Pittsburgh, deceased.

The Administration account of Robert E. Murdock and James Ewing, Executors of the Estate of Alexander Ewing, late of Robinson Township, deceased.

The Administration account of John W. Blair, Administrator of the estate of Oliver P. Blair, late of the city of Pittsburgh, deceased.

The Administration account of Margaret Farmarie and John Farmarie, Administrators of the Estate of John Farmarie, deceased.

The Administration account of Fanny Fisk, one of the Administrators of the estate of Alba Fisk, late of Peebles township, deceased.

The Administration account of Fanny Fisk and David Fisk, Administrators of the estate of Alba Fisk, being the separate and individual account of Daniel Fisk, one of the Administrators of said estate.

The Administration account of H. W. Wendt, acting Executor of the estate of Sarah Sullivan, late of the Borough of Birmingham, deceased.

The Administration account of Robert Duncan, Executor of the estate of H. W. Wendt, deceased, acting Executor of the estate of Aaron Sullivan, late of the Borough of Birmingham, deceased.

The Administration account of Margaret Dougherty, Administrator of the estate of John Dougherty, late of the city of Pittsburgh, deceased.

The Administration account of Robert Sterrett, Administrator of the estate of David Frew, late of St. Clair township, deceased.

The Administration account of Sarah B. Fetterman, sole Executrix of the estate, and Testamentary Guardian for the minor children of W. W. Fetterman, late of the city of Pittsburgh, deceased.

GUARDIAN ACCOUNTS.

The Account of George Watson, Esq., Guardian of the estate of William Glenn, minor child of Nathaniel Glenn, late of the city of Pittsburgh, deceased.

The account of George Watson, Esq., Guardian for the Estate of John Johnston and Margaret Johnston, minor child of John Johnston, late of the city of Pittsburgh, deceased.

A supplementary account of Nathaniel Holmes, Guardian of the minor children of James Verner, late of the city of Pittsburgh, deceased.

A supplementary and final account of Samuel Bigham and Henry McCullough, Guardians for the minor children of David McHenry, late of the City of Pittsburgh, deceased.

The account of John McMasters, Guardian for the minor children of Thomas Chalfant, late of Plum township, deceased.

P. A. MADEIRA, Register.
Pittsburgh, Feb. 24, '44—d1&w4t.

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

WILL be sold at public outcry, on Wednesday, the 10th day of April next, at 10 o'clock A M, at Wellsville, Ohio sundry houses and lots, viz: The undivided half of the

UNION HOTEL,
With stabling and the adjoining Lot,

now in the occupancy of Mr Wray. The House is large and well calculated for a tavern, being now occupied as such. Also, one frame dwelling house and lot, with a good convenient sized store room attached, lately occupied by Cyrus Black; one well finished frame dwelling house and lot, with back buildings lately occupied by Lawson & Martin; one frame dwelling house, lately occupied by Mr Martin, likewise, the FOUNDRY PROPERTY formerly owned and occupied by A G Richardson. This is a large spacious building, well calculated for the purpose it was intended for, and was carried on successfully by Mr Richardson, previous to his moving to Cincinnati, since which it has not been put in operation; but the stock (a very superior one) is still standing and in good order, and with little expense the foundry could be put in operation. This property is certainly worthy the attention of any person with a small capital desirous of engaging in that kind of business, it being one of the best situations on the Ohio River for disposing of the manufactured articles, and it will be sold no doubt at a great sacrifice.

There will be sold at the same time half of an acre of coal land nearly joining the foundry property, besides six unimproved lots, viz: Nos 2, 4 5, 7, 10, and 13. All the foregoing property is in the town of Wellsville Columbiana county, Ohio.

A credit of one, two and three years will be given and the terms be more particularly made known on the day of sale by M TIERNAN, and
ALEX'R YOUNG,
feb 26—2 d&wts Trustees for A G Richardson

TO PRINTERS.

THE subscribers offer for sale, on very reasonable terms, a good RAMAGE PRESS.

For particulars call a this Office, or at the Periodical Office, on Federal street, Allegheny City.
Jan. 26.—wtf. KENNEDY & BRO.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

ALLEGHENY COUNTY ss.

In pursuance of an order of the Orph n's Court, of Allegheny county, will be exposed to public sale on the premises, in Beaver street, in the city of Allegheny, on Monday, the 18 h day of March next, the following described real estate, late the property of Foster Graham late of the city of Allegheny, dec'd, viz:

All that part or parcel of the lots numbered one hundred and twenty one and one hundred and twenty two in the general plan of the borough (now city) of Allegheny, bounded and described as follows:—Beginning at the north east corner of North alley and Beaver street, thence northwardly along Beaver street one hundred and twenty feet to the corner of lot No 123 in the same plan, thence by the line of the said lot No 123; eastwardly one hundred and sixty feet or the reabouts, thence southwardly by a line parallel with Beaver street, one hundred and twenty feet to North alley and thence westwardly along the said alley about one hundred and sixty feet to the place of beginning; having thereon erected one large double three story brick and two double two story frame dwelling houses.

Also, all that part or parcel of the lot numbered one hundred and twenty eight, in the general plan of the said borough (now city) of Allegheny, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at the north west corner of North alley and Beaver street; thence northwardly along Beaver street sixty feet to the corner of lot No 127 in the same plan; thence by the line of the said lot No 127 westwardly one hundred and ten feet to a twenty feet alley; thence southwardly along the line of the said alley sixty feet to North alley; and thence eastwardly by the line of North alley one hundred and ten feet to the place of beginning, and having two frame carpenter shops thereon erected.

Also, all that other part or parcel of the said last mentioned lot No 128 in the plan of the said borough, (now city) of Allegheny, bounded and described as follows: Beginning on the north west corner of North Alley and Webster street, thence northwardly along Webster street, twenty feet; thence eastwardly, by a line at right angles with Webster street and parallel with North Alley, one hundred and ten feet to a twenty feet alley; thence southwardly by a line of the said alley twenty feet to North Alley; and thence by the line of North Alley westwardly one hundred and ten feet to the place of beginning.

Also all that lot or parcel of ground situate in the town (now borough) of Manchester, composing the northwardly half part of the lot numbered fifty nine, and the whole of the lot numbered sixty in the plan of the said Town and bounded and described as follows Beginning on the Eastwardly side of Perry street at the distance of one hundred and ninety feet northwardly from the corner of Sampson street, thence by the line of Perry street northwardly 72 feet to the line of lot No 61 in the same plan, thence by the line of the said lot No 61 eastwardly 100 ft to Laurel ay, thence by the line of the said alley southwardly, seventy two feet, and thence westwardly by a line at right angles with the said alley and parallel with Sampson street, one hundred feet to the place of beginning.

JOHN SAMPSON,
R H DAVIS,
JAMES KERR,
Administrators of *Foster Graham*, deceased.
THOS. FARLEY,
feb 26 Clerk of Orphans Court

Notice is hereby given

TO all persons indebted to the estate of BENJAMIN BAKEWELL Esq. dec'd, to make payment of the same; and all persons having any claims on the said estate will present them for settlement to the subscribers

THOS. BAKEWELL,
A. D. CAMPBELL,
WM. EICHBAUM,
JOHN P. PEARS,
WM. BAKEWELL,
feb 26 w6tq *Executors.*

Preserved my Life

THE following testimony has been voluntarily offered to the agent of D. JAYNES, of the valuable effects of the use of his Vermifuge and Expectorant, by Mr. JOHN KNOX, a well known and highly respectable Book and Job Printer, of this city The facts he states can be generally testified to by several respectable physicians, besides various inhabitants of the city, conversant with Mr. KNOX'S family.

PITTSBURGH, October 20, 1843.

Mr. A. JAYNES—Sir:—Justice to Dr. D. Jaynes' Medicines compels me to make you the following statement, respecting a child of mine who suffered very much from an affection of the lungs or chest.

In the fall of 1839, my daughter, 6 years old, took sick with a violent cold, which grew worse every day, until she could scarcely breathe. We called in a very eminent and a VERY attentive physician, who immediately took her in hands, and said that she would not have lived one day more without a d. She continued very ill for some 3 or 4 weeks, the physician doing every thing he could for her—but all to no purpose. The seat of her disease could not be reached—her breathing was very short, it was but a gasping for breath—her right side began to swell up very much. The Doctor thought that water was accumulating in her chest; he consulted with the best physicians in the city, one of them was of opinion that it was matter instead of water. Every thing was done that could be done, to remove the matter, but all without effect—blistering, cupping, leeching, &c., until our patience and the patience of the Doctor himself was completely exhausted. At length the Dr. concluded that an operation was necessary to give her ease, but he did not promise that he would cure her. He consulted with several of the best physicians in the city and they came to the same conclusion, that nothing but an operation would do her any good. We (her parents) gave consent, and in the latter part of January, 1840, the operation was performed. The child, being nothing but skin and bone, stood the operation very well, considering her great weakness. About 3 pints of matter were taken from her side, between the sixth and seventh ribs, without much relief to her The matter was at first healthy, but afterwards became offensive, bursting out in the night and running all over her clothes and bed—the smell being so bad that we have had to open the house in the middle of the night, in order to be able to dress her.

All this time she was burning up with fever, and coughing all the time. She had a voracious appetite, indeed, and all she ate passed from her just as she ate it, without being the least touched by her stomach. This state of affairs continued for 3 or 4 months, the Dr. still attending her, and doing his best to make her EXPECTORATE, but always without success. He gave her 25 mercurial powders in succession to salivate her, but they never touched her, —she remained the same, as the Dr. said, "neither better nor worse." He finally told me he could do nothing for her; he said that she must die. These are his words: "your child will die; she can't live; she smells like a corpse and looks like a corpse" He left her, and we resorted to Sarsaparilla Syrup, thinking that she might obtain relief from it. We tried 1 bottle, a quart, but without any success, and in about a week after the Dr. left her he called again, for he was very anxious about her, and we must say for him that there never was a more attentive physician; he expressed his surprise to find her pretty much as he had left her. He said something must be done for her. I would here mention that we had to dress her side from 6 to 10 times per day —and she inclined to lie on her right side so much that she became crooked; her back bone was quite bent, and her breast and side had sunk very much, so that we had no hopes of her ever being straight if she should get well otherwise.

The Dr. now proposed to fumigate her with Mercury, in order, he said, to salivate her if possible. I procured the stuff, and on my way I passed your Printing Office, and mentioned the circumstance of the child's sufferings to you. You recommended, if you recollect, DR. JAYNES' EXPECTORANT and VERMIFUGE. The Vermifuge first, to give tone to her stomach, and the Expectorant to make her expectorate—just what she wanted. She often said, "if I could spit I would feel better." Well, we did not like to have her sit over hot mercury for 2 hours a day for 12 days, and I immediately abandoned the idea and took your advice, got a bottle of VERMIFUGE and one of EXPECTORANT, and commenced using them. I gave her 1 teaspoontul of Vermifuge first, and then 15 drops of Expectorant, the first day. The next day I gave her a teaspoontul of Expectorant, and it made her vomit, which did her great good, for it seemed to break the fever and the sweat began to show itself on her brow, and in one week there was a great change on her for the better.—We began to feel as though we should not lose her yet. The matter from her side became less offensive every day and grew thick and yellow, whereas it was black and thin like dirty water before we gave her your medicines. She also expectorated very freely, and the same kind of stuff that came from her side before, now came from her mouth every time she would cough, in great quantities. I continued to give her 15 drops a day until she got entirely well which was in the winter of 1841-2; and the reason why I have not made this known before, is this: I wished to see whether or not a permanent cure had been effected; and this I think can safely be said by all who know the child, as she is now running about and going to school, as well as ever she was. Her back having resumed its natural shape, her breast and side filled up, and she is fat and hearty—all the effects of Dr. Jaynes' valuable medicines.

I believe if I had known of your medicines in the first place, the child's sufferings would have been of short duration, as it would seem that all she wanted was something to make her expectorate.

You may do what you think proper with this statement, as I am willing to be qualified to all that it contains. Yours, with respect,
JOHN KNOX, Printer,
Grant street, 2d door from Walker's Hat Store, and opposite the German Church, Pittsburgh.

☞ This Medicine is for sale at the FRANKLIN HEAD, Third Street, opposite the Post Office.
Nov. 7, 1843.—d3t&wtf.

REMOVAL.

HOLDSHIP & BROWNE,

HAVE removed their Paper Store from Market street to

No. 64, WOOD STREET,

One door from the corner of 4th, where they keep on hand their usual assortment of WALL PAPERS, for papering parlors, entries, chambers, &c, and also PRINTING, WRITING, AND WRAPPING PAPERS, BONNET BOARDS, &c., all of which they offer for sale on accommodating terms.
Pittsburgh, Feb. 14, 1843—tf.

L. C. JUDSON. F. C. FLANEGIN.

JUDSON & FLANEGIN,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW

OFFICE ON SMITHFIELD NEAR SEVENTH STREET,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

☞ Collections made on moderate terms.—Pensions for widows of old soldiers under the late act of Congress obtained. Papers and Drawings for the Patent Office prepared. July 3—wly.

TO PRINTERS.

J. L. READ, Fourth street near Market, has just received a large supply of WINTER NEWS BOOK, AND JOB INKS; a superior article, which will be sold low for cash. News Ink 30 cts per lb and the money refunded if the Ink is not good. We have sold thousands of pounds, but have had none returned. Nov. 30

WILLIAM E. AUSTIN,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.

PITTSBURGH, PA.
Office in Fourth street, between Wood and Mark
August 11, 1843.—wly.

WILLIAM WILLSON,

Attorney at Law,

Office Third street, two doors from the Post Office,
Dec. 1.—wly. PITTSBURGH.

BROUGH.

WANTED—Information of the family of Mr. HEPPEL BROUGH, Civil Engineer and Butlder, who left Newcastle upon Tyne, England, about the end of 1798, or beginning of 1800. Any information of the family will be thankfully received, if left at the Chronicle Office, Pittsburgh—or by addressing a letter to Mr. W. F. Brough, 304, Broadway, New York.
Pittsburgh, Feb. 19—w6t.

PRINTING PAPERS.

THE subscribers, agents for the Clinton Paper Mill, are constantly receiving large supplies of PRINTING PAPER of the different sizes in use, which they will sell low for cash.

Editors and Publishers of newspapers in the country, who favor us with orders, may rely upon getting paper at all times of an excellent and uniform quality.

Printing papers, of different colors, suited for pamphlet covers, fancy bills, &c. also kept on hand. Orders addressed to us will receive prompt attention.
HOLDSHIP & BROWNE,
Manufacturers and Importers of Paper Hangings,
64 Wood street, one door above Fourth.
Pittsburgh, Nov. 3, 1843.—wtf.

PARENTS, ATTENTION!

SELLERS'

VERMIFUGE

THE GREAT REMEDY FOR WORMS—WORMS—WORMS!!! All the Vermifuge manufacturers of the country are challenged to procure stronger testimony than the following:

Mr. R. E. Sellers—Sir:—One *teaspoonful* of your Vermifuge was given to a child of Mr. Bradbury, about 9 months old, and the single dose expelled the enormous quantity of 231 worms in about 4 hours from the time of taking the dose.
BENJAMIN LYTLE.
Union tp., Washington co., Pa.

Mr. N. P. Jacobs—Dear Sir:—I have a family of 5 children, who have been troubled with sickness accompanied by violent retching, vomiting, &c. for more than a year past, which I finally attributed to Worms, and have in consequence administered to them various kinds of medicine at different times, but with no salutary effect. A few days since, however, being at your store, I purchased at your recommendation a bottle of Sellers' Vermifuge, the operation of which on giving it to my children, has been attended with the most beneficial results. I gave a dose to one, a boy of 3 years old, in 2 hours he passed 56 Worms, all as large, if no larger than a pipe stem. A dose given to a boy 2 years old brought away 14 Worms. I also gave a dose to another, a boy 7 years old, at 4 o'